New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.

A CONFUSION OF [illegible].

CHARGES AGAINST [illegible].

DEBATES [illegible].

A Good Deal [illegible] Talking.

[illegible] ON THE TABLE.

[illegible] STRICKEN OUT.

[illegible] PLATFORM [illegible].

[illegible] DISORDER.

[illegible] MEN INDIGNANT.

[illegible] Rampant.

ADJOURNMENT.

[illegible] to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible], Wednesday, Feb. 21—4 P. M.

[illegible] confusion of opinion this morning [illegible] result of the day's proceedings [illegible] of the opinion that nothing [illegible] which the Order could continue its [illegible]. While many others thought [illegible] would not judiciously, all might [illegible]. In this state of things they entered [illegible] Hall at 11 o'clock this morning.

MORNING SESSION.

As soon as the President had taken the chair there was great confusion created by several gentlemen endeavoring to get the floor.

At the request of the President, the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. [illegible], of Kentucky.

Mr. [illegible], of New-York, presented the following charges against Brother THOMAS H. FORD, of Ohio:

First—During the political campaign, in the Fall of 1855, he visited the State of New-York, and used his influence and expended his efforts to secure the success of the Black Republican and Foreign Party—a party whose principles are antagonistic to those of the American Party.

Second—That, as a seceding member of this National Council, at the June session, of 1855, he is not entitled to a seat with us at this time.

Third—That he is now in conference with the Black Republicans and Foreign Party, and pledged to use his influence to divide and distract the American Party, and to rally all the power he can command to favor the Pittsburg Black Republican Convention, which is to meet on Friday the 22d, at that place.

Mr. [illegible], of New-York, moved that the Council adjourn *sine die*. He had no hope that there would be any union on the question before the house. Gentlemen were here prepared to violate the Third Degree, and there was no use attempting to harmonize.

Cries of "No, no," and "We'll do the right thing yet."

Finally, and after a great deal of confusion, the regular business before the Council was taken up—Mr. [illegible]'s substitute.

By the unanimous consent of the house, Mr. WOOD, of California, took the floor. He represented people from the extreme North and from the extreme South; he knew he did, from conversations he had held with gentlemen from the extremes of the Union. In endeavoring to represent them, he hoped he would say nothing which, if followed, would not redound to the best good of the entire country. He was well aware that the Slavery question was one of great delicacy, and in a National Council it should be touched as such, if there was any desire for union and harmony. He desired to know what gentlemen meant by the guarantees of the Constitution? If they meant in their reading of the Constitution to adopt the spirit of compromise and conciliation he would ask another gentleman, when they said they were satisfied with the Constitution, meant that they had no desire or intention to interfere with Slavery where it then existed? [A general cry of "No, no."] He knew that they would respond thus—he knew that there was no feeling in the Council to interfere with the Constitution and rights of any portion of the Union. He then desired to ask Ohio where she stood when she joined the Union; whether when she was admitted it was not in accordance with the Constitution? [A member answered that they came in under the provisions of '87.] Well, he would ask whether any one ever knew any other State to be admitted on any other ground and under any other influence than was in accordance with the Constitution? He called gentlemen to answer whether he did not state the fact.

Massachusetts jumped up and said she would be pleased to reply.

Ohio arose and declared her readiness and anxiety to meet the gentleman.

Other States arose and declared they were desirous of a privilege to reply.

The President trusted gentlemen would keep order and permit the gentleman from California to proceed.

Mr. WOOD continued—It was the voice of his people, and it was his own desire to express the opinion that what was right for one member of the Union was right for another. With regard to the right of Congress to interfere with the question of Slavery, he had a word to say. He desired, on that point, that there should be a plain enunciation of principle by the Council. He was opposed to striking out the Twelfth Section, because he considered it constitutional, and that to strike it out would be an expression of opinion to the effect that it was unconstitutional. But, he would ask the North, if it must be stricken out, to insert something equally satisfactory to all National men. He considered it a duty they owed to the States they represented, and it was due to justice and to the South.

Mr. [illegible], of the District of Columbia, desired to present a platform which had been adopted by the Order in the District of Columbia. He read the platform, which will be found below, amended. He thought that they would come out right after all. There were many good-natured fellows in the Council.

Mr. [illegible], of Tennessee, desired the Council to hear him for his State and be silent that they might hear. He came from a State that had always been true to the Constitution, and from a State which always would be true to the Constitution. He was pleased to hear that there was now a disposition to harmony. On the previous day he had heard the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. [illegible]) express conciliatory sentiments in the beginning of his address; but before that address was concluded he stated that, if the Twelfth Section was not stricken out, the matter could not go another inch with the South. That was not conciliatory. The insertion of the Twelfth Section might have been unwise; he did not say it was; although he would say that there were things in that section which he considered had better not have been there. Tennessee was satisfied with the Constitution, and he believed New-England was satisfied with the Constitution. [Cries of "Yes, [illegible]."] [illegible]

[illegible]

conventing. The President appointed two persons to aid him in keeping order, and the speaker proceeded.]

Referring to proceedings had in the House of Representatives, during the election of a Speaker, he quoted from the speech of Mr. BANKS, saying that he was not prepared to assert the superiority of the white race over the black; and then said that he had been told that Mr. BANKS was a member in regular standing in an American Council. If such was the case, and if there were many in the Order holding similar views, it was folly to say that it was national in all its councils.

A MEMBER—Did you not vote against brother BANKS for an office in the House of Representatives?

Mr. KEANT—I did, and I will tell you why. I was informed, and believed that he was nominated by a caucus in which Black Republicans were in the ascendancy.

SEVERAL VOICES—"It's all right; don't discuss that now."

The Speaker had a few additional remarks to make. Oregon and Washington Territories must come into the Union with Anti-Slavery Constitutions. Their organic law rendered that wise and proper. So, too, would Nebraska; and, although there was a contest about it, he would ask whether any gentleman had fears that the people there would not enjoy their right to secure such Constitution as they desire? She would soon knock for admittance to the Union, and, as a Southern man voting in Congress, if she came with an Anti-Slavery Constitution, he would vote for her admission; and, if she came with a Pro-Slavery Constitution, he would vote for her admission. He had but little more to say. There were vital interests at stake, and he trusted the Council would act with a view to the best good of all.

When Mr. KEANT had taken his seat, members jumped up in different parts of the house, and attempted to speak.

Mr. EVANS called for three cheers for "Sam." [Cries of "Ah no, no!" "Nonsense!"]

A motion was made to reconsider the vote of last night on the table.

Mr. ERIE, of Penn., moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, on which a division was called. The Council refused to lay on the table, by a vote of 95 to 71.

Mr. SHERIN, of Ind., desired to know whether he could discuss the motion to reconsider, and it was decided that he could. He proceeded to say that members might declare such principles as they pleased, but they must be understood as their own and their own only. He was there to declare that Kansas must be admitted as a Free State. That Territory had been consecrated to Freedom many years ago, and it must be so. He was not an Abolitionist, and he would declare that if the South would secure the Freedom of Kansas, all further agitation of the question of Slavery would cease, so far as he could guarantee it. Let them grant that, and they would find a gratifying spirit of compromise in the Council. If gentlemen of the South had, in June last, evinced a like conciliatory spirit, the 12th section would not have been inserted in the platform, and there would not now have been differences between them. To-morrow was the birthday of the Father of his Country, and he trusted that a knowledge of that would have its proper effect upon their deliberations. If they chose to adopt the substitute that had been proposed by the District of Columbia, he had no objection, for the principles avowed in it were so covered with verbiage that they would be able to elect a President before the people would have discovered what it meant. In conclusion he wished to say that the 12th section must come out. With it away, they could carry every Northern State. With it in, the South had not been able to carry a single State, with the exception of Kentucky. Now they had it in their power to enable the North to carry the next election by striking out the Twelfth Section. They had done nothing with it at the South—they could do all *without* it at the North. Give them a good National man for a candidate for the Presidency, and they must triumph.

As soon as Mr. SHERIN had taken his seat, several motions were made, and finally a brother moved the previous question on the motion to reconsider the vote adopting Mr. BREWSTER's substitute.

The motion was carried, and the main question was put.

On that the Ayes and Noes were called, with the following result—Ayes 97, Noes 97. The States voting as follows:

AYES.

New-York	21	Arkansas	2
Delaware	1	Tennessee	9
Maryland	8	Kentucky	10
Virginia	4	Ohio	1
North Carolina	2	Missouri	5
Florida	1	Michigan	1
New-Jersey	4	Wisconsin	4
Pennsylvania	3	District of Columbia	1
Louisiana	8	Illinois	2
California	1		

NOES.

New-Hampshire	1	California	1
Massachusetts	12	Arkansas	1
Connecticut	6	Ohio	22
Rhode Island	4	Indiana	2
New-York	6	Wisconsin	1
Virginia	1	Illinois	2
Pennsylvania	24	Iowa	2
Louisiana	1		

Several explanations were made. Among them, Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, of Missouri, desired to say that Missouri would be the last to rend the vitals of the party. They were willing to go almost any length for the sake of union, but there was a point beyond which they could not go. Standing as they did, between the extremes, it was their duty to speak freely, and in doing so he wished to say that Missouri would always be found on national ground. They were nice in their notions of justice, and they would always stand for it, and stand firmly too.

A motion was now made to reconsider the previous question, and the motion was declared to be in order by the President.

The decision was appealed from, and a motion was made to lay the appeal upon the table, which was put and carried almost unanimously.

The motion to reconsider the previous question was now put, and resulted as follows: Ayes 105, nays 74.

Mr. DENNEHOWER (Illinois) now moved that the substitute of Mr. BREWSTER and the motion of Mr. DUNN, referring the platforms to a Committee, be laid on the table.

On that, Mr. SQUIRES, of New-York, moved the previous question.

There was now considerable confusion, and the President declared that if members would not keep order he would leave the chair.

The result of the vote was as follows: Ayes, 111; Noes, 73.

The Chair now decided that the substitute of Mr. BREWSTER and the motion of Mr. DUNN were laid on the table.

Mr. DENNEHOWER now moved that the platform of June last be rescinded, and the following adopted, which, with the exception of a few amendments, was adopted by the Order in the District of Columbia, some time ago.

AMERICAN PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

1. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, for his protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2. The perpetuation of the Federal Union and Constitution, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwarks of American Independence.

3. *Americans must rule America*, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others. Nevertheless,

4. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens.

5. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws or rules of political action.

6. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. *Provided*, always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the Constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the Constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office of the United States.

9. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of 21 years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10. Opposition to any Union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present Administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and Conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and Ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in reopening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right to suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the Departments of the Government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14. Therefore, to remedy existing evils and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American Party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated.

15. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several Constitutions, so as to abolish the several degrees and substitute a pledge of honor, instead of other obligations, for fellowship and admission into the Party.

16. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

He moved the adoption of the platform, and, in short, called for the previous question.

The call was not sustained.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennessee, desired to make a few remarks. He had heard a member of the Council denounce the twelfth section as infamous. With such a man he could have no political affiliation. The progress of events for a year or two showed that there was a tendency to form large sectional parties. Something must be done to oppose that, if they would have an existence as a national party. He was willing for one to adopt the seventh section of the Washington platform in the place of the old twelfth section, and he would adopt the fifth section of the Washington platform in lieu of the Eighth or Catholic section in the old platform. There were other amendments he desired to make, but as it was now after 3 o'clock, the Council concluded to adjourn to 4½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

There was joy among the Southern men after the Morning Session, and the North seemed to fear defeat. They returned to the hall at 4½ P. M. under considerable excitement, and the President invited Mr. ZOLLICOFFER to continue his remarks.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER remarked that he declined making a speech. As matters stood, he did not think it was necessary.

Mr. CORWINE, of Ohio, now claimed the floor.

The President decided that he was not entitled to it.

The decision was appealed from, and the appeal was laid upon the table.

Mr. DANNEHOWER, of Ill., obtained the floor, and moved the previous question on the motion to adopt the Washington platform.

Mr. PERKINS, of Conn., thought such a course was not in accordance with the American notion of free speech.

The President said he would withhold the motion to allow the gentleman to make a speech.

After some objection, Mr. PERKINS proceeded to say that he saw they had a printed platform all cut and dried. It had been read, and immediately upon the conclusion of the reading, the previous question was called upon its adoption. What that platform was he did not know; but there was one thing in the Twelfth Section of the old platform which he did like. It meant something. It spoke on the subject of Slavery, and it could be understood. He did not agree with it. It favored a relation between capital and labor which was not American, and could not be received with favor in any free-labor State. In changing that platform, he claimed that on a question so important as was that of Slavery, it was right for the American Party to express an opinion upon it. The objection to the proposed platform was, that it contained no opinion on the subject.

There were now loud calls for the question, and the previous question was carried, and the main question put, which was divided.

The first vote taken was on striking out the old platform.

The ayes and noes were called, with the following result: Ayes, 138; Noes, 51.

The vote by States was as follows:

AYES.

New-Hampshire	8	Pennsylvania	27
Massachusetts	13	Louisiana	3
Connecticut	6	Tennessee	2
Rhode Island	4	Ohio	24
New-York	33	Wisconsin	4
Delaware	2	District of Columbia	1
Maryland	2	Illinois	4
Florida	1	Iowa	1
New-Jersey	4		
Total			138

NOES.

New-York	1	Arkansas	3
Maryland	6	Tennessee	9
Virginia	9	Kentucky	9
North Carolina	2	Ohio	1
Louisiana	4	Missouri	4
Total			51

The old platform was then declared stricken out.

A motion was then made to adjourn *sine die*, but the President, amid great confusion, declared it out of order, and that the motion to adopt the Washington Platform must be put.

The platform was then read, and the Yeas and Nays called with the following result:

Yeas, 108; Nays, 77.

The Washington Platform, as presented by Mr. DANNEHOWER, was then declared carried.

The announcement was the signal for general disorder. The Ohio men were indignant. Parson BROWNLOW, of Tenn., said he could lick any five of the Ohio delegation, and that five of the Tennessee delegation could kick the entire Ohio delegation all around the hall. Finally they all became quiet.

The charges against Governor FORD were withdrawn.

Resolutions thanking the President were passed, and with three cheers for almost everybody, the Convention adjourned until June next, when it will meet in New-York. J. A.

LATER.

Midnight.—The members of the National Council who favored the platform adopted are enjoying themselves hugely, while those of the North and those from the South who voted against it declare that the Party has become a Sectional Party. [illegible]

The friends of GEORGE LAW who are delegates to the Nominating Convention, which meets at Franklin Hall to-morrow morning, held a caucus in the Girard House to-night, but they did nothing more than to congratulate themselves on the prospect of electing their candidate.

The friends of other candidates have not yet organized.

The New-England Delegates held a meeting at the Merchants' Hotel last night. They are still in session.

The friends of Mr. FILLMORE present are figuring up his strength, but they have not seen the different delegations, and have not yet decided upon a plan of action.

Two or three of the New-York City delegation propose to present the name of ERASTUS BROOKS, to-morrow. J. A.

THE REPUBLICANS AT PITTSBURG.

NOTES OF PREPARATION.

Delegates Coming in and Enthusiasm Abundant.

WHAT WILL BE DONE BY THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Feb. 21.

Notes of preparation are sounding for the Republican National Convention, to meet to-morrow. The Republicans of the North are coming up grandly. Enthusiasm is abundant—confidence high, and unanimity remarkable. The East and the West are both strongly represented by men of right stamp, to give character and consistency to the proceedings of the Convention. It is not intended to nominate candidates—being an informal Mass Convention, called by the Chairmen of the State Republican Committees to perfect the National organization and provide for a National Delegate Convention.

Opinions are chiefly divided upon the character of the preliminary programme. One section favors a call by the Central Committee at Washington. Another the apportionment of State delegates, and to set a time for the Convention. Caucuses are to be held this evening, to determine this and other delicate points.

Very little is said of the candidates to be put forward. There is a general indisposition to precipitate events. The majority prefer waiting till early in the Summer before nominating.

Cincinnati is much talked of as the place for holding the Convention.

Two certainly, and perhaps three, addresses to the people, are in the pockets of delegates. One is in possession of the New-York delegation. It is long and able, and is understood to be a general review of the great national questions—taking strong Free-Soil but not Abolition ground. The other is understood to emanate from Ohio. It is explicit, and treats chiefly and strongly of Kansas matters and questions growing out of them. Neither address has seen the light, and both probably will be amended. A caucus will be held at the Monongahela House to-night, to discuss and amend them, if deemed advisable.

Among the delegates already arrived are Edwin D. Morgan, Preston King, John A. King, Abijah Mann, Simeon Draper, George M. Grier, A. Oakey Hall, Joseph Keen, Geo. W. Blunt and Horace Greeley of New-York, Judge Hoar, Davis and Dr. Stone of Massachusetts, Gov. Bingham of Michigan, Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and a large delegation—probably fifty—from the State, including Attorney-General Kimball, State Treasurer Gibson, Judge Brinkerhoff and Ex-Judge Spalding.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR is here as sole representative of the Southern chivalry, to keep the Convention in countenance. He is a delegate from the Republicans at Washington.

The German Republicans of Ohio, at a very large meeting in Cincinnati, I think, appointed CHARLES REEMELIN Delegate. He is here representing the Free German sentiment, and is gladly welcomed. The Ohio Germans are strongly Republican, and it is a pleasant indication for the Party in that State, their strength being great.

Pennsylvania is making a good show of hands. Much is said to-day of the Know-Nothings at Philadelphia. Everybody looks to see a split, and it will not be strange if this influences action here somewhat. Still, it may not.

The Committee of Reception is headed by Hon. THOMAS M. HOW, and consists of sixteen prominent citizens of Pittsburg.

The Convention opens at Lafayette Hall, at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The Republican editors in attendance were invited to meet this afternoon in Convention, but delayed until the arrival of the Western trains at 10 o'clock to-night. They propose to unite on a plan of action. They are numerous, particularly from Ohio, which abounds in Republican sharp-shooters.

I notice "Redpath," the St. Louis *Democrat's* Kansas correspondent, among those present.

A series of resolutions are handed about quietly to-night. They are short and pithy. They declare that having assembled in Mass Convention with a view to perfect an organization of the people against the extension of Slavery, and in favor of administrative reform, it is proper to declare—First, the appointment of a National Committee to represent the Republican Party, to be formed of one delegate from each State; second, recommending the Republicans to assemble in National Convention at Cincinnati on the second Monday in June next—the Committee aforesaid to issue a call; third, in such Convention each State to be entitled to three delegates from each Congressional district, to be appointed by District Conventions, and six delegates at large.

No action will, of course, be had on these or any other till to-morrow.

Up to this hour upwards of one hundred delegates have arrived, and others are expected by the night trains.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Ten o'clock P. M.—A general Caucus was held this evening in the gentlemen's parlors of the Monongahela House. There was a very large attendance, both parlors being crowded.

The Caucus was called to order by Hon. JOHN ALLISON, of Pennsylvania. Hon. KINSLEY S. BINGHAM, Governor of Michigan, was chosen President; GEO. DARSIE, of Pennsylvania, Vice-President; and J. C. VAUGHAN and JAMES W. STONE, Secretaries.

An animated debate took place upon preliminaries to the organization. It was finally resolved to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Delegates were requested to hand in their names, but not their credentials. The record shows that nearly three hundred are here—Ohio alone sending upwards of 200. The number from New-York is nearly 20; Pennsylvania sends 20; Michigan, 20; Nebraska, 1—A. P. RANKIN; Kansas, 1—S. N. WOOD; Wisconsin, 4; Maine, 2; Massachusetts, 4; Rhode Island, 3; Vermont, 1; New-Jersey, 3; Kentucky, 1; Iowa, 3; Illinois, 5; and the Connecticut delegation are reported as on the way, with others from the East, detained by an accident on the railroad.

Three hundred so far, and the Convention not yet opened. If the Republican pear is not ripe, it certainly has a tempting look.

Lists of delegates were handed in, and the question was debated of recommending the State delegations to report the names of one delegate each to serve on committees, but it was finally postponed indefinitely.

After remarks from Messrs. [illegible], of New-York, VAUGHAN, of the Chicago *Tribune*, [illegible], of New-York, [illegible], of Pennsylvania, and others, loud calls were made for S. N. WOOD, of Kansas, celebrated for the prominent part he took in the recent troubles. He made a long, telling, and humorous speech, convulsing the audience with laughter. He narrated his experience as Captain of the Rescue party, which rescued BRANSON from the hands of Sheriff JONES. He was severe upon President PIERCE, and showed SHANNON no mercy. He gave a concise history of the Dow murder. Dow was once a member of WOOD's family; was very estimable, and his murder cold-blooded. The Border ruffians controlled the Convention of Nov. 14, and SHANNON issued a proclamation because of the lying letters of JONES. Mr. WOOD spoke three-quarters of an hour, and kept up the interest to the close. He was, decidedly, the lion of the evening, as the living exponent of the Kansas feeling.

Calls for other speakers were made, but the hour was late, and the Caucus adjourned.

Six State Caucuses are now being held—New-York, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin. No stormy debates are expected. Everybody is in excellent humor.

Probably Governor BINGHAM, of Michigan, will be called to preside at the Convention.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The Western train, over due two hours, it is believed will bring the German delegation from Ohio.

The Editorial Convention, called for 10 o'clock, was postponed in consequence of this delay.

The city is very full, and trains East and West are known to have more folks. The hotels are running over, and there is a bright prospect for to-morrow. A. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Effort to Send for Witnesses in Reeder's Case—Senator Douglas a Candidate for the Presidency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

On Monday another effort will be made to authorize the Committee on Elections to send for witnesses in REEDER's case. Send back the absentees forthwith.

Senator DOUGLAS insists upon presenting his name to the Cincinnati Convention for the Presidential nomination. This creates a stir among the friends of PIERCE and BUCHANAN. S.

Statistics of Immigration—Translator in the State Department, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

According to the records of the State Department for the year ending December, there arrived in the United States from foreign countries 200,476 persons, of whom 144,562 arrived at New-York.

Prof. ALEX. DIMITRY has been appointed a translator in the State Department.

The President, this evening, is dining a large company, consisting of members of Congress and their families.

Contract Awarded by the Indian Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The contract for furnishing guns to the Indian Department has been awarded by the Indian Bureau, to H. E. LEMAN, of Lancaster, Pa.

Suicide of a Grand Patriarch of the Odd Fellows.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, Feb. 21.

JAMES TAYLOR, Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Virginia, I. O. O. F., committed suicide this morning, in a temporary fit of insanity.

The Kansas Contested Election Case—More Fruits of Absenteeism—Senator Wilson's Speech on Kansas Affairs, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856.

A NEBRASKA TRIUMPH.

The border ruffians, who invaded Kansas, imposed upon its people a bogus Legislature and bogus laws, achieved a triumph to-day through the action of the House of Representatives upon the resolution to authorize the Committee on Elections to send for persons and papers in the contested election case of REEDER *vs.* WHITFIELD. Mr. REEDER has distinctly stated to the House in his memorial that he was unable to obtain evidence essential to his case, because he had no power to compel certain parties in the employ of the Government

STIFLING INVESTIGATION.

to testify, or to give him copies of official papers in their possession. It is to enable him to obtain this evidence that Mr. HICKMAN's resolution was proposed to be passed. You know how bitterly it has been resisted—how STEPHENS, and LETCHER, and ORR and other Southern men have sought to defeat it, and so stifle the needed investigation, by refusing to permit the evidence to be taken—a sure indication that they believe they have a bad cause to plead, unless it can be forced to trial upon the state of facts made up by the Whitfield party for this occasion.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

To-day the resolution was pressed to a final vote, and was passed by a majority of two. A motion to reconsider was then made, and another to lay that upon the table. The same vote upon the latter motion, which had just been cast for the adoption of the resolution, would have settled the question and disposed of it, as desired by the Committee; but SOLOMON G. HAVEN and GEORGE G. DUNN, who had just voted *for* the resolution, now voted to reconsider it, and *then* voted against the Anti-Nebraska men, to recommit it, with instructions moved by A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia. Now, if HAVEN and DUNN not did believe the resolution ought to pass, how came they to vote in the affirmative? And, having voted for it, why did they change their position ten minutes afterward, and vote to undo

SHAMELESS TRIFLING.

that [illegible] had so recently done? What right have [illegible] to trifle with the time of the House, to say nothing of the important interests staked upon the result [illegible] I can imagine no plausible [illegible] tergiversation; and the country will judge, by the conduct of these two [illegible] they are not engaged in a [illegible] to embarrass the friends of [illegible] and betray them into the hands of the enemy. One thing is certain: they did not consult with the Anti-Nebraska men, although DUNN did take counsel, openly upon the floor of the House, of Colonel ORR, of South Carolina, Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, and other members from the same section, doing precisely what they had not the power to accomplish without his aid. DUNN had before attempted to amend the resolution of the

A STRANGE PROPOSITION.

Committee by substituting for it one appointing a Mr. BRADLEY to take testimony in the Reeder case. This exactly suited the opposition, and, after harmonious consultation, the Nebraska Party and the unanimous Dunn Party joined forces and sent this new proposition to the Committee on Elections. It is only necessary to add, that Mr. BRADLEY is a lawyer of Washington, and a Pro-Slavery man. If Mr. DUNN had any good reason for preferring to take the business from the Committee, and turn it over to the lawyer, I did not hear him mention it. He and Mr. HAVEN are certainly entitled to the honor of having carried for the Nebraskaïs the first fight in the Kansas battle.

MORE FRUITS OF ABSENTEEISM.

I regret to say that the Anti-Nebraska force in the House was weakened several votes to-day by the absence of some of our friends without cause. Really such conduct is most reprehensible and ought to be visited with the severest condemnation of the constituency, who should watch carefully and mark every man who cares so much for his own interests, and so little for those he has undertaken to represent in Congress, that he can leave his duties here without arranging with a political adversary to neutralize the effect of his absence when important questions arise. Southern men are far more earnest and faithful in this respect, as the records of the present Congress abundantly show; and so it will continue to be until Northern constituencies learn to hold their representatives to strict accountability for this sort of omission as for sins of commission.

WILSON ON SHANNON.

Senator WILSON's speech in relation to Kansas affairs [illegible], and has aroused a feeling which finds utterance in many a threat of personal violence. I am inclined to think, however, [illegible]

[illegible] day and [illegible] night. Over thirty thousand [illegible] for up to noon [illegible] circulation all over the country. [illegible] nominee's nomination, [illegible] personal charges made against him by Senator WILSON, and which he declared himself ready to sustain, by incontestible evidence, if necessary. How shameless must be the party [illegible] which recklessly drives a nominee [illegible] by a strictly party vote, under such circumstances as these.

A HUMILIATING CONTRAST.

Contrast with this the fact that although three months have elapsed since the credentials of Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, were referred to the Committee on Judiciary, no report has yet been made. In the case of SHANNON, charges were preferred by a Senator, which, if substantiated, ought insure his disgraceful rejection of his nomination; and yet, without waiting an hour to see whether they are true or false, the Senate presses a vote at once, and indorses and whitewashes him without a word.

[illegible]

In the other case, a gentleman holding a seat as the representative of a Sovereign State, and voting upon all questions which come before the body,—a gentleman against whom no charge is made, except that he is an Anti-[illegible]—is permitted to linger along for three months without being able to get from a committee of the body a report upon the simple question of whether he is legally entitled to the seat he occupies. The action in one case, and the inaction in the other, would seem to have precisely the same purpose—the furtherance of the Pro-Slavery interest, and nothing more. It is to be hoped, however, that Judge BUTLER and his colleagues upon the Committee on the Judiciary, every one of whom voted in the snap judgment on SHANNON's case, will extend their diligence a little further, and terminate a little of their own "procrastination." The Committee on Finance, too, would do well to carry out their [illegible] diligence a little, and get action upon the nomination of Gen. MCKIBBIN, HAMMAN, as Collector of San Francisco, which has been permitted to hang by the eye-lids for three months nearly, while no shadow of complaint rests against the man or his official. I doubt not many other cases equally deserving notice would be discovered upon investigation, but I fear Senatorial promptness is only to be looked for in Shannon cases. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS——First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Senate passed the bill providing for the establishment of a Young Men's Library in the District of Columbia.

Executive documents relative to Indian disturbances on the Pacific Coast were then received, after which several bills of no general importance were passed, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The House took up the subject of the election of a Chaplain, and considerable discussion took place upon it.

The proceedings connected with the subject were designated as farcical, and the hurt after the effort was severely condemned.

Several gentlemen wished to have continued the order inviting clergymen of all denominations to officiate alternately.

Mr. LETCHER said this would answer admirably, as men were here of every shade of religion, and some of no religion at all. [Laughter.]

The applause from the galleries which followed Mr. LETCHER's remarks, was promptly rebuked by the Speaker.

There were sixteen candidates for the Chaplaincy, and on the second trial to elect one, DANIEL WALDO, a New-York Revolutionary soldier, in the 94th year of his age, and a Clergyman of the Congregational Church for more than seventy years, was chosen.

Mr. BROOKS voted for JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, and Mr. [illegible] for ANTOINETTE BROWN.

The Senate's resolution for filling the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, by the appointment of GEORGE E. BADGER and Professor FELTON, was passed.

Internal improvement and other bills were then introduced, including one by Mr. DENVER for the construction of a railroad and telegraphic line to the Pacific, which was referred to a Select Committee of thirteen.

A resolution was passed, providing members with the usual number of newspapers.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

Case No. 66.—Argument was concluded by Mr. Keller for appellants.

Case No. 67.—The executors of Michael Allen *et al. vs.* David Allen. Argument was commenced by Mr. Williams for plaintiffs.

Rhode Island Democratic State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Democratic State Convention was held in this city to-day, and was fully attended.

The following nominations were made:

For Governor—AMERICUS V. POTTER, of Providence.

For Lieutenant-Governor—DUNCAN C. PELL, of Newport.

For Secretary of State—ASA POTTER, of South Kingston.

For Attorney-General—NATHAN POTTER, of [illegible].

For Treasurer—EDWIN WILBUR, of Newport.

The delegates chosen to attend the National Convention are WM. BEACH LAWRENCE, ALFRED ANTHONY, ARIEL BALLOU, PHILIP W. GARDNER, HENRY J. BURROUGHS, WM. J. MILLER, ELISHA R. POTTER, ALBERT S. GALLUP.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

AN ENGINE THROWN ONE HUNDRED FEET OVER AN EMBANKMENT—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, Feb. 21.

The morning train from Baltimore to this place, yesterday, met with an accident about a hundred miles east of here. One of the wheels of the forward engine broke, and the engine was thrown over an embankment a distance of one hundred feet. The cars remained upon the track, and none of the passengers were injured; but the fireman, CHRISTIAN ZIEGLER, of Frederick County, Md., was instantly killed—and the engineer, THOMAS MCKINSEY, of Baltimore, seriously injured.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer of Gordon, the Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 21.

E. D. WORRELL, charged with the murder of GORDON in Missouri, was arrested last night at Dover, Del., by officers who traced him thither. He expresses his willingness to return with the officers to Missouri without waiting for the requisition of the Governor. He denies the commission of the murder, but acknowledges standing by at the time. A watch, pair of saddle-bags and blanket, found in possession of the prisoner, were recognized as belonging to the deceased. The arrest was made at the house of WORRELL's father.

The Shrievalty of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The bill removing from office Mr. HUFTY, the Know-Nothing Sheriff of New-Orleans, has passed both branches of the Legislature, by a party vote. Considerable feeling is manifested in consequence. The election was contested on account of the illegal breaking of the ballot-boxes during the election in November last—the boxes destroyed, as is testified to, containing a large majority of votes for the opposing candidate. The office was awarded to Mr. HUFTY by the District Court.

Blowing Up the Ice on the Mississippi River at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The work of blasting the ice in our harbor was commenced yesterday, and will be continued until the river opposite the City is cleared. There is no movement of the ice in the upper rivers yet. The weather is mild, but it is not expected that navigation will be resumed till March.

The New Steam-Frigate Merrimac Ordered to Cruise along the Coast for the Purpose of Relieving Vessels in Distress.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the United States frigate *Merrimac* to cruise up as far as the Banks of Newfoundland, to relieve vessels that may be in distress. She will leave on Saturday.

Fatal Accident from Gas at Fitchburg, Mass.

FITCHBURG, Thursday, Feb. 21.

Two men—PALMER FENTON and JOHN GOODWIN—were last night suffocated in the gas works, in this place, by the leakage of gas. A Mrs. FENTON and her child were rendered insensible, but will probably recover.

Presidency of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 21.

SAMUEL V. MERRICK was to-day elected President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, in place of Senator BIGLER, resigned.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The machine-shop of HARRISON [illegible], on First-street, South Boston, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. Loss $20,000. Insured.

… of the Peace Negotiations.

THE LATE DUELS.

THE CENT-GARDES.

The Actresses' Ball, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

… a week of rise at the Bourse, … in public spirits. LOUIS NAPOLEON … pronounced the words, "If Russia … towards peace, I will make two," … for it believes in peace. Closed … opened, and the cards for … follow in such rapid succession … which to choose—whether the white, the pink, or the blue. A very … "By order of the Emperor, the Grand Chamberlain has the honor of informing Monsieur ——— that he is invited to pass the evening at the Palace of the Tuileries, Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 9 o'clock. (Signed) Duke DE BASSANO. In uniform. You are requested to deliver this card on entering." … the Emperor's cards were deep blue; the … The cards will soon …

The … Tuileries to-morrow evening will … ball of the season. The … gentlemen and ladies invited … the accouchement of Her Majesty will take place. It is now decided that this event is to take place at the Tuileries, in order to give it all the éclat which attended similar … under the ancient régime. Bulletins of Her Majesty's health will be issued, guns will be fired, and an illumination take place. The Imperial Infant, it is said, will be nursed at the chateau at Villeneuve l'Etang, which is being fitted up for its reception. Her Majesty continues to receive gifts … which have been blessed by the priests, and … to operate propitiously in such circumstances. Among other consecrated objects … by Her Majesty was a pigeon which was … at Sebastopol, and to which is attributed peculiar power by the superstitious … after having received their blessing and … consecration for that special purpose.) This … which is very current in France, has the merit at least of being harmless.

The following Americans were presented on … by the American Minister, to the Emperor and Empress: Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], … Mrs. BUTTERFIELD, Miss JULIA … Mrs. VAN ZANDT, Mr. and Mrs. … Mr. ROBERT MURPHY, … Mr. W. S. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. … Mr. L. G. HOWARD.

THE LATE DUELS.

Two members of the Cent-Gardes (the Emperor's Body Guard) were lately killed in duels, under circumstances which give to the events a particular interest. To the last duel, which occurred four days ago, they attach in some quarters a semi-political importance. But I learn, in a quarter that ought to be well informed on this subject, the following details in regard to it, which disprove entirely this hypothesis.

A Lieutenant of the Cent-Gardes was seated with a friend, in the evening, at one of the restaurants of the Boulevard, drinking, not at the masked ball, as stated by some. The Lieutenant was … A gentleman, in passing out of the restaurant, touched rudely, and no doubt by accident, the Lieutenant's person, but he immediately turned and asked pardon. The gentleman passed on, but the Lieutenant grumbled out "Gueux d'un bourgeois," an epithet of the most vulgar character in use in France. The bourgeois … and demanded that the Lieutenant should repeat what he had just said. The Lieutenant, in a blustering way, repeated the offensive language. The bourgeois, after the style of the old Knights, and no doubt much to the astonishment of the fashionable Lieutenant, coolly handed him his card, demanded his opponent's, and named a rendezvous the next morning in the Bois de Boulogne, with small swords. The Lieutenant had caught a Tartar, for in the plain looking gentleman in citizen's dress, he had encountered a retired Captain of the Navy, who had been a duelist when the Lieutenant was a boy, and when dueling was a science.

The parties met next morning in the wood, as agreed upon, but they were prevented from fighting there by the Guards, who suspected their intention. They therefore adjourned to the Ile des Bois, the beautiful little island in the Seine near the Château de Neuilly. Here they hired a boatman to convey them from the shore to the island, and this boatman, who first gave the news, says that there were six gentlemen in the party; three of them were decorated. They all got into the boat together, and, during the time they were crossing, seemed in high spirits. On debarking on the island, four of the gentlemen retired to the wood, while two remained, evidently to watch the boatman and to prevent him from giving the alarm. The boatman suspected what was going on, and listened attentively from the moment the four disappeared in the wood. Soon he heard a clash of swords, but it was only for an instant, and presently the party issued again, bearing one of their number in their arms, his body covered with blood. The Captain had plunged his sword through the Lieutenant's heart at the first pass.

The Emperor summoned the parties before him, and, on hearing their story, said, "Very well; if they will fight, they must take the consequences."

THE CENT-GARDE AND THE CHASSEUR.

The other duel took place three weeks ago, under the following circumstances: a Cent-Garde went into a tobacconist's, and in a pompous manner said to the woman of the store,

"Give me Cent-Garde's cigars!"

The woman looked surprised, and hesitated, as if she did not know what he meant.

The Cent-Garde repeated his demand, with the additional remark, that he thought madam was considerably in arrear, if she had not yet learned to know the cigar of the Cent-Garde.

Madam replied, that she had cigars at six sous, if that was what he wanted.

"That is exactly what I asked for," said the Garde.

There were other persons in the store, waiting to be served, and among the rest a member of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, one of the finest and ablest corps of the French Army, and which bears a … to the Imperial Guard and the … these, from the moment of their … taken rank before the Chasseurs as …

The Chasseur … and walking up to the counter demanded, in a loud voice,

"… a Chasseur, if you please, Madame!"

"… understand you, gentlemen; if you will … what price you want your cigars, I will …"

"A cigar at one sou is good enough for a Chasseur!" said the …

"Ah, ça!" said the Cent-Garde, looking over his … the Chasseur …

"… you please!" replied the Chasseur.

"Eh, bien! do you know what that means?"

… the Cent-Garde, handing the Chasseur his card. The parties … was arranged, the Chasseur, who had the choice of weapons, chose the sabre … the Cent-Garde almost at the commencement of the fight. He opened his abdomen with a cut of twelve inches.

Since the creation of the Cent-Gardes and the Garde Imperiale, a year ago, these duels between the corps d'élite have been of frequent occurrence, and there is danger that the fashion may spread into private life, and thus carry us back to the chivalric or rather barbarous habits of the first Empire.

THE ACTRESSES' BALL.

On Saturday night last the Boulevard des Italiens was in a blaze of light. The Emperor gave at the Grand Opera a free representation to the returned soldiers of the Crimea, and was present with the Empress, the Court, and the Crimean Generals, including the Prince NAPOLEON. After the representation, STRAUSS' grand masked ball; while near by, at the Opera Comique, the Actresses of Paris gave a grand ball in aid of their Benevolent Fund, at which young MUSARD held the baton.

The Ball of the Actresses is given annually, and is a fête unique in its kind. At this ball is encountered nearly all the actresses of Paris, in toilets which are the envy of the aristocracy, since they cannot approach them in elegance or richness. In Paris it is essential that an actress should possess a handsome person; and as dressing with her is a study and a science, she excels easily her sisters in private life, and as a consequence, when dressed as on the occasion in question, is an attractive object to look at. They excel especially in the artistic arrangement of their diamonds, many of whom have a small fortune invested in that kind of "security"—the tender pledges of princely love.

At this ball a chance is afforded common mortals to talk to and to dance with this exceptional class of Paris women. We there see them divested of all stage illusions, (but the paint,) and it must be admitted that as ball-room acquaintances they are charming persons. No one would suspect from the decorum and good breeding which prevail, that he is in the company of a class of women addicted to the most frightful orgies imaginable; a class of women whose lives are a romance, and who form the principal element of that mysterious under-current of Paris life, which is known only to the few, and which possesses alike such charms and terrors even for the initiated; a class who see more luxury than the true princesses whom they travestie, and who live to destroy others' happiness and fortunes.

There in that private box sits, in the company of a young actress of the Gymnase, Mlle. DEJAZET, who for twenty years reigned a queen off as well as on the stage, and who now, although sixty years of age, is dressed with all the coquetry of the girl of twenty, and whose sins and adventures, if published, would make a volume whose weight would crush her. Near by sits MARIE-CABEL, with her lorgnette constantly to her eyes, as if rather to shield herself from the gaze so constantly directed towards her, than to look through the glasses; the beautiful cantatrice of the Lyrique is to make her début in a few days in the opera where she is now sitting, in the new piece written for her entitled "Manon Lescaut." And there is ALICE OZY, the queen at the Variétés, who retired on a fortune at thirty, who is yet a charming person at thirty-two, and who has come to town from her country-seat to show herself once more to her world of admirers. And here, walking between BRESSANT of the Française, and DUPUIS of the Gymnase, is ROSE-CHERI, looking thin and pale from the long confinement which followed her accouchement; the crowd opens to the right and left to allow these three much admired and much respected actors to pass. They are soon perceived, however, by the writers and journalists who throng at this ball, and are quickly surrounded by a company, amongst whom you will recognize DUMAS, fils, and FIORENTINO, the latter wearing the decoration lately presented to him by the Emperor. And there, further on, you see a whole bevy of those provoking beauties of the Palais-Royal, dancing a quadrille by themselves, the cavaliers at the head of the set being M. PERRIN, the opera manager, and RAVEL, the BURTON of the Palais-Royal. LOUISE DUVAL, the soubrette and the beauty of the establishment, stands at the head, and dances with M. PERRIN, who appears as gay and as gallant as if the Exhibition and the English were still in town.

And there is MARIE DUSSY, the charming girl-boy of the Grand Opera, and Madame GUYON, who used to drown her audience in tears, at the Ambigu, in the character of Eliza, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Never did fond mother cling to her child with such tenacity as did Madame GUYON to the curly-headed representative of George's offspring. At three years' distance it almost brings tears to my eyes to think of it, and would, perhaps, if I did not recollect, with the same fidelity, how one of the cakes of ice on the Ohio caught fire as it floated past the fugitive and her child, while they were crossing that fearful river, (all on canvass.)

And see! there goes a handsome American Captain, with a well-known figurante of the Grand Opera on his arm, both looking demure and straight ahead, as if they were old acquaintances; but, if the gallant Captain will excuse me, I will agree not to tell any more stories on my countrymen. I may be permitted to add, however, that, amongst others, I saw GERARD C——, of New-York, walking arm-in-arm with Prince JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, who seemed much amused at the extraordinary toilet of the Duke of Brunswick, in a private box. Mlle. RACHEL was much missed at this year's ball.

On the 22d of February, the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birth-day, the Americans in Paris will give another grand ball, in commemoration of that event. But this year it will take place at the new Hotel du Louvre, instead of at the Salle Herts, as last year. They intend to make it one of the events of the season. MALAKOFF.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Spanish Naval Forces—Sharp Words Between General O'Donnell and Orense in the Cortes—Duel not to Result—O'Donnell Marching to the Dictatorship—The Coming Insurrections—The Strikes—The Women—The Floods and the Damages.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1856.

The Madrid Gazette of the 25th gives a list of the naval forces of Spain for 1856. On the coasts of the Peninsula there will be employed one eighty-four-gun ship, four frigates, two screws, four corvettes, two brigs and two schooners, five steamers, and 125 smaller vessels.

In America and the Phillipines, two frigates of 42 and 36, one corvette of 30, seven brigs, four schooners, two pilot-boat rigged, three transports, twelve steamers, and 48 smaller vessels.

Two screws, schooner-rigged, are included in this statement, which are nearly finished. Besides these, there are the four mail-steamers from Cadiz to Havana, which are officered by naval officers.

A noisy incident occurred in the Cortes the other day, between ORENSE, one of the leaders of the Democratic opposition, and General O'DONNELL, Minister of War. Both parties became very much excited, and the debate took a character of personal recrimination and abuse, not usual in the Spanish Parliament. After the close of the session it was confidently reported that a hostile meeting must take place, but in the Nacion of the next morning appeared the following paragraph:

"We have been informed that the deputy chosen by General O'DONNELL, to hold an interview with ORENSE concerning the words which he had used in yesterday's session, assembled various deputies, to explain them concerning the grave character of his charge, and the latter, upon mature deliberation, resolved to sign a document, which was afterwards put into the hands of O'DONNELL, which was conceived in the following terms:

'The undersigned, assembled in conference concerning to-day's session in the Cortes between Gen. O'DONNELL and the Marquis of ALBAIDA (ORENSE) declare, that the words pronounced by the latter can never lower in the slightest degree the high character which the Count of LUCENA (O'DONNELL) enjoys as an honorable gentleman, a distinguished and valiant General, and an eminent politician; and therefore they have resolved that there is no reason for, nor can they permit that the Count of LUCENA should exact personal satisfaction from said Marquis of ALBAIDA.'

The comments of the press are severe upon both parties principally concerned in this affair, and on the President of the Chamber, who permitted the scandalous debate to go on. They condemn, also, in severe terms, the fact that a Minister of the Crown had thought of fighting a duel for words spoken in debate, against all the laws of the Kingdom and of the Cortes, which he at least was bound to obey. But especially they condemn the folly and stupidity of publishing to the world a document in which these faults are revealed, and which even in the case of a private gentleman, ought to have been kept reserved from the press."

Meantime, General O'DONNELL continues to be in an increasing degree the most important person in the Monarchy, out of the Royal family. The Opposition made to him by the Democrats, and even by the more advanced Progresistas, is not sufficient to prevent the elements of power from uniting themselves in his hands visibly.

Immediately after the nomination of the new Ministers, of which I spoke to you in my last, some Deputies proposed in the Cortes a resolution declaring the lack of confidence on the part of the Assembly in the Ministry. O'DONNELL was strong enough, however, to have it voted down by an overwhelming majority, and the next day all those deputies who had voted against the government and held any public office were politely requested to resign. Some of them refused, and brought the subject up in the Cortes for discussion that day, talking about the independence of deputies, etc. The Government showed itself firm, however, and they were dismissed from their employments.

It is certain that a popular insurrection is preparing in Madrid. The conspiracies are deep-rooted and widely extended, but it is my confident opinion, as I stated to you in my last letter, that they will fail, unless something foreign to themselves comes in to aid them. The most probable result of present causes, is a qualified dictatorship on the part of O'DONNELL.

The assemblages of workmen demanding employment still continue in Madrid, and the Government is taking some measures to set on foot great public works for the purpose of employing them. The new Minister of the Interior has just demanded from the Cortes a vote authorizing him to build a new edifice for the use of the General Post-Office, and this will undoubtedly be conceded immediately. The reform of the Puerta del Sol, on the central plaza of Madrid, will also be undertaken without delay. This crowded and unsightly space will be enlarged to about three times its present size and surrounded by buildings of a uniform and ornamental character, among which will be a handsome Bourse or Merchants' Exchange, a handsome church and various other edifices.

On the 25th instant the scene was varied in Madrid by the appearance of about 500 women before the doors of the Mayor, asking for bread. These scenes, with slight variation, are repeated in Valencia, in Malaga, Sevilla, Barcelona, and other capitals. In Malaga and Valencia, as well as at Sevilla, in a lesser degree, the demonstrations of the hungry populace have taken a character in some degree alarming. But in Madrid, up to the present dates, they have been entirely peaceable in their character.

The heavy rains had shown some signs of abating, but they had left the country in such a state that it will not recover in a long time from the damages occasioned by the floods. The Minister of Public Works had declared in the Cortes that $3,000,000 would not suffice to repair the damages on the ordinary roads alone.

Meantime communication is cut off from many parts. The great stone bridge over the Cassin, between Malaga and Granada was carried away and no diligence or wagon even has passed for fifteen days. That over the Carama, (railroad bridge,) near Aranjuez, also went more than a month since. This latter was repaired, and again carried away within twenty-four hours by another flood. The damage done to the agricultural interest by the inundations has been immense. More than one thousand breed mares perished on a single island in the Guadalquiver, and whole flocks of sheep, &c., have been swept away. Trade has been completely paralyzed, and the misery of the poorer classes, and the high price of provisions in the towns, are in part owing to the impossibility of transporting grain and other necessaries of life from one place to another. AN AMERICAN.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Saratoga—Interchange of Civilities—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856.

The Saratoga, TILTON commander, is in port, and all well. Salutes interchange—official and social visits, &c., at the palace—all pleasant, agreeable, and with the usual accompaniments. Col. ROBERTSON and Mr. WINTHROP, of Louisiana, called with the officers of the ship upon the Captain-General. The last was much pleased with the unostentatious and frank reception accorded, and with cordial sentiments, expressed with warmth, for our country. But the past is not forgotten quite. Would that it could be, says a Spanish friend.

The Charity Ball at the Villanueva Theatre, was poorly attended—for reason of the weather, weariness of folly, religious scruples, or disgust with the leader, and patronage of the affair—but the sale of tickets was good, and the receipts for the charitable object several thousand dollars, which is of the most consequence.

Our crop is to be short—sugars and molasses high, as last noticed. Exchange: Northern 4 to 4½ discount, New-Orleans 1 do.; London, 7 to 7½ premium. The steamer takes us by surprise. The weather is cold, our health good, and we are doing the Christian ceremonies of the season.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ A large number of workingmen, with pickaxes, commenced digging up the ice in the streets of Brooklyn yesterday, to find the railroad track. It was reached in several places, and, if the mild weather continues, it is probable that the cars will be in motion within a few days.

Meeting of the Tax Payers.

A meeting of tax payers was held in the Brooklyn City Hall Wednesday evening, to devise some means to reduce the taxes in Brooklyn. It was suggested that, by abolishing the present Police force and adopting the old fee system, $200,000 might annually be saved. The following were appointed a Committee to fix upon a basis of action for the tax payers, and to report at a future meeting: I. H. Smith, G. L. Shaw, Conklin Brush, C. E. Johnson, Foster Pettit, Charles Kelsey, Hamlin Blake, J. G. Bergen, J. C. Brevoort, A. B. Baylis, John Halsey, N. Luqueer, Wm. Wall, Graham Polley, Miles P. [illegible], Henry [illegible], N. [illegible], E. Wyckoff.

Burglar Convicted.

GEORGE WILLIAMS was convicted of burglary in the first degree, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, for having entered a house on Gold-street, Brooklyn, on the night of the 1st of January last, and stealing therefrom a hat and cane. This will entitle him to a ten years' residence in Sing Sing.

Kings County Hospital.

Forty-three persons were received at this institution during the last week. During the week only two deaths occurred. Total remaining, [illegible].

STATE AFFAIRS.

New County Projects—Tenant Houses in New-York—Members Hard-Up for Funds—Amendments to Brooklyn Charter—Reorganizing Brooklyn Police Department, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

ASSEMBLY.

The last day before the recess was well employed by the Assembly, a large number of bills being reported and otherwise advanced.

THE NEW-YORK TAX BILL.

Among the petitions presented were two from citizens of New-York, asking the reference of the Tax bill to a select committee, comprising members from different sections of the State, and urging the interference of the Legislature in behalf of retrenchment in the expenses of the City Government.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF BROOKLYN.

Mr. SPINOLA proposes an amendment of the Charter of Brooklyn, so as to provide for paying the members of the Common Council for their services as Aldermen the same amount as the members of the Board of Supervisors receive, and to be paid in the same manner, the salary not to exceed $500 a year.

NEW COUNTY PROJECTS.

A great variety of propositions have been presented this session, for the division of old counties and the erection of new ones. Heretofore the Assembly Committee have reported adversely to such petitions, but to-day a bill was reported to erect the new county of Kent from parts of Steuben. It is a compromise between the Hornellsville and Addison projects for the new counties of Canisteo and Erwin, and is said to follow a natural division by a mountain range. It leaves about one-third of Steuben County, with county seat at Bath, and makes a half shire county, with county buildings at Corning (already built) and at Hornellsville.

Divisions of Allegany and of Chautauque Counties are largely petitioned for; also, for a new county from parts of Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauque. The divisions proposed may be effected, but the erection of new counties involves a conflict of interests, and infliction of loss from disbursement, that renders both of which I speak, as well as the new County of Highland, from parts of Orange and Ulster, already reported against, of very questionable success.

PAY OF KEEPERS OF PRISONS.

Mr. SIMONS brought in a bill to increase the pay of keepers and guards in the State Prisons, which fixes the salaries of kitchen-keepers of the Auburn and Clinton Prisons at $500, and of the guard in the several prisons at $450.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill to legitimatize children born out of wedlock, which provides that any child born in the State, out of wedlock, shall in law be deemed legitimate, with power to inherit, if the husband of the mother, together with the mother of such child, shall appear before any Court of record of the State and acknowledge the child to be their offspring.

The bill was introduced in good faith to obviate the necessity for special bills, one of which has passed this session to suit the same purposes, but it gave rise to the most disgraceful debate that has been witnessed in the Assembly this session. Mr. MAHER, of New-York, so debated the question of reference to the Committee on Agriculture which he moved, as to drive the ladies from the gallery. Others proposed to refer to the Committee having in charge the subject of Woman's Rights, and to a Committee of bachelors. The proper reference was at last given to the Judiciary Committee, though not till one or two members had rebuked, in severe terms, those who, vainly imagining themselves very witty, had trampled upon decency in a strain of vulgar jest.

RANK OF BRIGADE INSPECTORS.

An adverse report was made upon the bill to fix the rank of Brigade Inspectors of the State Militia, which, being agreed to, the bill is killed.

TENANT HOUSES IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. REED offered a preamble and resolution concerning the manner in which buildings, known as "tenant houses," in the City of New-York, are constructed, the disregard of the proper strength and foundation for buildings of such height, and the want of sufficient size in the halls and means for egress of inmates in case of fire or sudden danger, and for the appointment of a Committee of three to examine into the subject, and to report to this Legislature what action, if any, is necessary in relation thereto to remedy the evils, and afford proper protection to the lives and health of the occupants.

RENEWAL OF EXECUTIONS.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill, which is not likely to meet with favor, and to which he is himself opposed, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to Justices' Courts. It give Justices power to renew executions from time to time, when they are not satisfied, by a simple indorsement upon the execution. If any part of such execution shall be satisfied, the indorsement shall express the sum due. Every such indorsement shall renew the execution in full force for sixty days, and no longer.

All levies and sales by virtue of executions upon judgments of $25, or under, and renewed by Justices made within sixty days of the renewal, are confirmed and legalized. But the act shall affect no suits commenced prior to its passage.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to reorganize the Police Department of Brooklyn, which provides as follows:

SECTION 1. Gives the appointment of the entire force, including Chief, Captains, &c., to Commissioners of Police.

SEC. 2. Gives all persons appointed office during good behavior, the Commissioners only having power to remove or suspend for misconduct or incapacity, after a fair and impartial hearing.

SEC. 3. The Mayor or Chief may suspend a member of the force for violation of the rules of the Department, but the suspension must be reported to the Commissioners within a week after service of notice upon the person suspended, specifying charges and witnesses' names. If the person suspended absent himself so that he cannot be served with such notice, the investigation shall be made in his absence, but only upon affidavit of the fact being made by the Mayor or Chief. The Mayor and Chief shall each keep a record of the names of persons suspended, with the date of suspension.

SEC. 4. The Mayor and Chief shall have absolute and entire control of the department, and the Mayor shall be the head thereof for all and every purpose for which the said department was created.

SEC. 5. The Common Council shall make the rules for the Government of the department, and define the duties of the officers and members.

SEC. 6. The appointing power to vest solely in five Police Commissioners.

SEC. 7. The term of office of all officers and members of the present force, shall expire on the first Monday of May after the passage of this Act.

SEC. 8. Leaves blanks for the names of five Commissioners, one to serve one, two two, and two three years, from the 1st of January after the passage of this Act.

SEC. 9. Gives the Common Council power to remove a Commissioner for cause.

SEC. 10. The Common Council shall elect one or more Commissioners to fill vacancies, on the first Monday of December each year. When two are to be chosen only one name shall be on each ballot, and the two highest shall be elected.

SEC. 11. The Commissioners shall receive no compensation whatever.

SEC. 12. The Common Council shall furnish all necessary accommodations, and pay all clerk hire and necessary expenses incurred by Commissioners, and shall fix the number and salaries of their Clerks.

SEC. 13. Vests the Commissioners with full powers of Justices of the Peace.

SEC. 14. No investigation shall be made unless a majority of Commissioners are present, and no act shall be binding unless made at a regular meeting and entered on the minutes.

SEC. 15. The Commissioners shall keep as public records books in which shall be entered all proceedings, appointments, suspensions, &c.

SEC. 16. Delegates all the powers to the Commissioners that are delegated to the Mayor and Chief in section 3, and extends the powers of the Commissioners over the Chief and all officers, as well as men.

SEC. 17. Repeals all acts inconsistent with the above.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Mr. [illegible] called up his resolutions, heretofore published, in honor of HENRY GRINNELL, Dr. KANE and others connected with the Arctic Expedition, and after supporting them in a speech of great eloquence and poetic beauty, they were adopted.

MEMBERS WANTED MONEY.

Just before adjournment, the great truth flashed upon the minds of members that, during the recess, they would need a supply of funds for current expenses. The SPEAKER had left town in an early train, Mr. [illegible] in the Chair, and no one was empowered to sign the drafts for pay of members. A lame attempt was made out of order to elect a Speaker pro tem., Mr. [illegible] being … and those who had cash in their pockets voted an adjournment, which was carried, and the Legislature are "at large" till Tuesday next.

In the Senate, Mr. SPENCER presented the petition of MARTIN PAYNE, VALENTINE MOTT and others of the New-York Academy of Medicine, for an alteration in the New-York Charter for … the City Inspectors' Department, as proposed by the President and … of the said Academy, with this addition:

"The undersigned, medical practitioners and residents of the City of New-York, cordially concur in the sentiments and suggestions of the members of the New-York Academy of Medicine in reference to improvements in the Health Department of this City, and earnestly recommend to the Legislature the enactment of the amendments asked for."

EMIGRATION FUNDS.

Mr. SPENCER introduced by unanimous consent "An act to pay to the Commissioners of Emigration certain of the moneys received by the State from Emigrants and others, and used for the purposes of the State." After a brief preamble wherein they state that from some cause, the fund under charge of the Commissioners of Emigration has become inadequate to meet the demands accruing for the present year, they ask the Legislature to appropriate to their fund $150,000, made payable $50,000 on the 1st of May, 1856; $50,000 on the 1st of August, same year, and $50,000 on the 1st of November, said money to be disbursed as provided by Act of May 5, 1847, except so much as allows the expenditures for leasing or purchasing of any property, or the erection of any building that may become necessary.

FUNDS OF INSOLVENT INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. NOXON introduced a bill for the better prevention of abuses by Receivers of Insolvent Corporations, which provides that in all cases when a receiver is to be appointed, due notice shall be given through the State paper and through a daily paper published in the County where application is made, or, if no daily paper is published, then the notice to be published in a weekly paper before action can be had. Any creditor, by himself or attorney, can name such receiver with the sanction of the Court unless objected to by other creditors, in which case the Judge is to name a person, which person shall appoint such receiver with the sanction of the Judge before whom the application for a receiver is made. This bill is not intended to apply to any proceedings under the

"Act entitled an act to enforce the responsibility of stockholders in certain banking corporations and associations as prescribed by the Constitution, and to provide for the prompt payment of demands against such corporations and associations." LEO.

Reply of the Governor of Indiana to the Kansas Appeal for Aid.

In answer to the appeal for aid signed by J. H. LANE, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and C. ROBINSON, Governor-elect of Kansas Territory, Governor WRIGHT, of Indiana, has written the following letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANA,
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13, 1856.

James H. Lane, C. Robinson and George W. Deitzler, Lawrence City, K. T.:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 21st of January, addressed to me in an official capacity, and asking that steps may be taken to protect your people from the violence of the citizens of Missouri, is now before me.

If the Legislature were in session, I should lay your communication before them, not with the most remote idea that Indiana would deviate from her well-known opinion, upon the principle involved, but out of respect to you as citizens.

I shall certainly not interfere in the domestic institutions of your Territory, nor recommend that our people should take any part therein.

The conduct of the Missourians, as well as of those from the Free States, who have gone into your Territory, with the view of controling your elections, and not to become bona fide citizens, is alike reprehensible, and liable to the severest censure and punishment.

But the remedy for these evils is properly and constitutionally lodged with the legal and sovereign power of the Territory; and if this is not sufficient, it is most wisely left to the action of the Executive of the Nation, and to that of Congress.

Our form of Government never contemplated, for a moment, that, in the domestic troubles so frequently arising in the different States and Territories of the Union, sister States in the confederacy should take any part. Whenever this doctrine is assumed and carried out, we shall find ourselves approaching a state of things that will sweep away all the safe bonds and ties that bind us together as one people.

We must live faithfully up to all our contracts—not only discharging the duties we owe to our own State or Territory, but those we owe to the National Government. And this can be done most effectually by guarding against the slightest encroachment upon the great bond of our Union, which makes us a united people. In the furtherance of this object we should act toward every member of the confederacy alike—to each as equal to equal. While we enjoy the right to make our own form of Government as to all our domestic institutions, the same right we should freely accord to others.

There is a spirit of propagandism, which seems to be increasing in the South and the North, to which even the law-making powers is invoked. This must not be countenanced or encouraged. The whole force of the legal power of the State or Territory, must be brought into vigorous action to arrest it. When this fails, the ample power vested by the Constitution in the Executive, and Congress of the nation, must be sought. Should all this prove ineffectual, we shall be not only on the verge of anarchy and rebellion, but ready for the worst of all evils—intestine war with all the calamities that must follow the hostile array of neighbor against neighbor, brother against brother, son against sire—war among those of the same race, the same name, the same blood.

As a State, we are surrounded by our sisters in the confederacy, differing in many domestic institutions. In some of them have occurred mobs, riots and destruction of human life; in others the sanctuary of the elective franchise has been invaded; but the thought has never occurred to our peaceable and law abiding citizens that the sovereign power in these respective States, in connection with the strong national arm, was insufficient to bring about the observance of law and order.

So long as our people recognize this principle, and fully carry it out, we shall have respect for the supremacy of law, and for its administrators. If we depart from it in the higher and more delicate relation that we sustain to the different members of the confederacy, we shall find that, in the same proportion, citizens of the counties and townships will be engaged in open violation of law—trampling upon those in authority, in the smaller communities, and there will be no safety for property, liberty or life.

The want of confidence, North and South, in the ability of the people of Kansas to mould their own institutions to suit themselves, and the consequent aggressive spirit of interference for the purpose of influencing their elections, seem to originate in a sort of egotism, both in parties and individual citizens, who, while they doubt the integrity and capacity of the people of Kansas, are ready to assert their own honesty and ability to regulate their institutions for them.

Indiana, as a State, has wisely selected her own domestic policy. She is willing to give her neighbors the same right, and to suppose them capable of choosing and deciding for themselves. She has never given any cause of complaint to any of her sister States or Territories. And I do most sincerely hope that none of her citizens will so far forget the relation they sustain to their neighbors, and the national compact, as to take any part in the strifes and contentions of others who are openly violating the laws of the land.

Notwithstanding it was telegraphed from your Territory to New-York that I was willing and ready to offer the assistance of citizens of this State, in your controversy, let me assure you that while I have the honor to be her Executive officer, I will not in any manner attempt to bring her down from her present high position, and have her in any way mingling in the domestic strife of her sister States or Territories. The sentiment of our people is to leave the settlement of these questions to the people of Kansas, who are actual citizens of the Territory. If this cannot be brought about,—if influences are at work which render this impossible,—the remedy is not to be found by others unlawfully interfering, but, by the Constitution and laws, is most properly lodged in the hands of those who have the power and ability to restore order and peace.

Appeals are frequently made to our sympathies, to redress grievances and outrages, which occur in many of the relations of life, and in many instances, these influences command our services. But in the higher and more important relations we sustain to each other, as members of our happy form of government, the Constitution and the laws should alone be the rule of our action.

There are those who indulge in the use of hard names and sectional phrases, such as subserviency to Southern interest, doughfaces, and the like, in order to influence the public mind, and to arouse our people to the violation of law. All this, however, I earnestly hope, will not lead our people away from the great principle that underlies all our institutions—the absolute right of each State and Territory to make its own institutions, without the influence of others.

Upon this principle we can stand and maintain the peace and harmony of the Union with safety and honor. It is the corner stone upon which the security and perpetuity of the Union rests.

Having the utmost confidence that the people of Indiana will not, under any circumstances, abandon this high position, I frankly say to you, no efforts will be made by this Department to induce a solitary citizen to enter upon a crusade against any portion of the people of the Union or their institutions. If others do wrong, we will do right.

I have the honor to be, yours most respectfully,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Kansas Aid Meeting in Pittsburg.

The Kansas Aid Meeting, held in Pittsburg on the 18th inst., was large and enthusiastic. The following resolutions, reported by a committee appointed for that purpose, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the Free State settlers in Kansas, who are threatened with the vengeance of the Missourians on one hand, and that of the President on the other, for no other crime than … and … such aid as a free people may give to those who are struggling for free institutions.

Resolved, That the President, in the course he has pursued toward the people of Kansas, has given evidence of a settled purpose to promote the extension of Slavery. He has suffered the Missourians to make incursions into the Territory, on several occasions, without lifting a hand to prevent them. He has permitted them to destroy ballot-boxes, debar the actual settlers from voting, choose their representatives in Congress for them, murder peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and impose upon the people a Legislature by force; and now, that that mock Legislature has passed laws destroying all the chartered constitutional rights of the settlers, and the Missourians are engaged in organizing armed bands to enforce them, he has issued his proclamation, announcing his determination to cooperate, practically, if not actually, with these men, who have heretofore and do now set all law at defiance, and who are striving to drive from the soil of Kansas those who have lawfully and rightfully found a home there.

Resolved, That the course of the President in thus siding with the disturbers of the peace in Kansas, is reprehensible in every sense, and deserves the severest condemnation of the country. Should it result, as there is much reason to fear, in loss of life and property to those who are defending their dearest rights, their blood be upon his head.

Resolved, That it is the right of the people of Kansas to maintain, by force, if need be, the rights solemnly guaranteed to them in the National Constitution and the law organizing the Territory; that it is our right to extend to them pecuniary aid, if they need it; that it is the right of any citizen of this Union to emigrate there if he desires to, either alone or in company with others, and to take such arms with him as are necessary for his own defence in a country new and beset with perils; and that it is also our right to extend to such emigrants whatever assistance may be needed, to speed them on their way.

Resolved, That in the exercise of these rights no law is violated; and so long as we remain a free people, conscious and proud of our rights, we disclaim all efforts to intimidate us, whether they come from an infuriated Executive or the reckless minions of human oppression.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this meeting, it is expedient and advisable to form a Kansas Aid Association, to which shall be confided the duty of raising means and devising methods for effectually aiding the cause of freedom in Kansas.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint a Committee of five to prepare the details of such an organization, and report the same to an adjourned meeting, to be called by the President on Saturday evening next.

Sliding Down Hill.

Yesterday afternoon, after school was out, a most animated and entertaining scene was witnessed at the Wall-street Ferry, on the Brooklyn side, by a regiment of boys riding down the long hill, which is covered from top to bottom with a slippery surface of glaring ice. Not less than forty or fifty boys had entered the lists for the sport, and the passengers from the successive ferry-boats tarried in crowds on their way up the heights, to participate in the glee with which "Young America" regards such a declivity during the "cold term." The most spirited of the lads performed exciting, and even dangerous, exploits by riding side by side, on favorite sleds, which they contrived to steer with great dexterity by moving, like a boats' rudder, one of their feet which projected behind,—as probably they wouldn't have done, however, if they had to buy their own shoes, and mend their own trowsers. Some, on going down, were pitched off ahead of their sleighs, who then went rolling on until they were stopped by being run into, and others found themselves suddenly in the lurch by having their sleds slip out from under them, leaving the prominent points of friction which were to be overcome the buttons of the roundabout, the knees of the pantaloons, and the toes of the shoes. Most of the boys, however, were remarkably skillful in their pilotage, and it was observed that from the top of the hill they could aim so accurately at a gentleman who happened to be crowded off the narrow side-walk by the pressure of the multitude, as to come down upon him like an avalanche and trip him off his legs, to the amusement of his friends, but to the infinite mortification of himself. Those who got no sleds when they hung up their stockings on Christmas, selected a suitable piece of ice on which they rode, sitting cross-legged, like a Turk on a divan; and when this failed in good service on the passage, the seat of the … was made a field of occupation for a number of turns. We regret to say we noticed the sons of two clergymen of Brooklyn among those back-sliders.

Ice-Cutting in the East River.

The continued prevalence, for several weeks past, of strong westerly and northerly winds have occasioned the blocking up of a large number of shipping-wharves on the Brooklyn side of the East River; and vessels which have been lading at these piers, have found it necessary, when about to depart, to have a channel cut through thick and solid ice the length of fifty or two hundred feet.

For this purpose about twenty men are usually employed, one acting as a kind of civil engineer over the rest, who perform the work in a highly scientific manner. The chief scratches two parallel lines in the ice, marking the width and direction of the passage to be opened, and at the outer extremity of each a hole is cut large enough for the insertion of a large saw, such as is used by sawyers of marble. Both instruments are then immediately manned and set at work. Several men then set about breaking in small pieces the strip of ice between the parallels, and follow close after the sawyers. The thick cake is smashed by means of axes, and also by thrusting into it long heavy poles spiked at the end. As fast as the ice is broken, it is attended to by still another detachment, who strike boat-hooks into the fragments and tow them out far enough to be floated off by the tide.

Thus performed, the cutting of a large channel is the work of but a few hours. The plan has been successfully put in execution in several instances within the last few days, and vessels taking in cargoes at the wharves have not been suffered to be ice-bound, but channels have been opened promptly, and only slight detention occurred.

☞ Horses and wagons have been able to cross on the ice to Randall's Island for a month past, and even yesterday we saw foot passengers crossing over to Blackwell's Island from the foot of Eighty-sixth-street. The ferry boat is not able to make her dock, and people who consider the ice unsafe cannot get over to the island.

Unsuccessful Attempt to blow up the Ice in the Delaware—Interesting Experiment.

From the Philad. Ledger, Feb. 21.

A series of experiments were made yesterday near the Point House, to ascertain the effect of powder in breaking up the ice, and the possibility of opening a channel in the Delaware for the purposes of navigation. The experiment was made under the direction of the active and energetic members of the Committee appointed at the meeting of our merchants, who were assisted by the scientific skill of Professors Rodgers and Frazer, and Mr. Wm. Du [illegible]. The field selected for the experiments was the channel, directly opposite the Point House Hotel, where the ice is twelve inches thick.

The first trial was made by sinking a tin cannister containing one pound of powder. The blast was ignited by a battery of twelve cups, standing on the pier, two wires leading from it being placed in contact with the powder. Immediately upon the connection being made, a dull report ensued, and a hole of about seven feet square was made and the water and ice thrown up to a height of about five feet.

For the second trial a cannister of 2½ pounds of powder was placed immediately beneath the ice, which on being ignited blew up water and ice as before, but the actual aperture made did not much exceed that effected by the first trial.

In the third trial, a cannister of the same size used in the preceding experiment was discharged, when sunk five feet below the surface. This failed to break the ice, though there was a severe concussion, and radiating cracks were traced in the ice for a circle of about ten feet around the spot.

The fourth trial was made with a four pound cannister, when an aperture of about ten feet square was blown up.

For the fifth trial, a keg containing 25 pounds of powder was sunk twenty feet below the surface. Its explosion caused a violent concussion, and a vast body of water, intermingled with fragments of ice, were thrown into the air to a height of twenty feet, while the ice for a considerable distance around was raised up, and then fell again without affecting its solidity. The aperture made in the ice was not more than fifteen feet square.

On the sixth trial, a keg containing forty pounds was discharged, at a depth of only seven feet, when a tremendous concussion ensued. A column of water was thrown up, not less than forty feet in height, a hole twenty-five feet in diameter was broken, and the surrounding fields of ice agitated clear to the adjacent shore, without, however, injuring its solidity further than causing a few cracks. The water thrown up by the force of the explosion had a deep green tinge and presented a beautiful aspect.

Another trial was attempted with a cask containing twenty-five pounds, but not being sufficiently tight the powder became dampened, and did not ignite, when the Committee, and the scientific friends participating in the experiments, returned to the city perfectly satisfied that it was impossible to set fire to the river with the aid of the "villainous saltpetre," and that it was folly to attempt opening the navigation by its agency.

The city ice-boat remains at Chester, undergoing repairs.

CITY FINANCES.

COMPTROLLER FLAGG'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Debts and Credits of the Metropolis.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

TOPICS FOR THINKING TAX-PAYERS.

School Money, Carriage-hire, New Reservoirs, Debts and Sinking Funds.

Comptroller FLAGG sent the following—his Annual Report upon the City Finances—to the Aldermen last night:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1856.

To the Common Council:

The 21st section of the act of 1849, to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, provides that "Every Head of Department shall report, in writing, to the Common Council, at the commencement of each stated session, the state of his department, with such suggestions in relation to the improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he may deem advisable."

The Ordinance of the Common Council, adopted in 1849, organizing the departments, declares (§ 109) that the Comptroller shall report to the Common Council, at its first meeting in January, in each year, for the general information of the citizens of New-York, a full and detailed statement, setting forth

"1. The receipts and expenditures of the Corporation during the preceding year, and the different sources of the City revenue, and the amount received from each.

"2. The annual appropriations made by the Common Council, the objects for which they were made, and the amount of moneys expended under each appropriation.

"3. The moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation, the authority for each loan, and the terms upon which it was obtained."

In compliance with the ordinance referred to, statements have been prepared and annexed to this report, showing the operations of this department for the year 1855.

Statement No. 1, shows the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1855, exclusive of the Sinking Funds set apart for the payment of the principal and interest of the City debt.

The total amount received into the Treasury during the year, from all sources except the Sinking Fund	$14,065,586 67
The payments from Jan. 1, 1855, to Dec. 31, of the same year	14,165,712 60
Excess of expenditures over receipts	$100,125 93

Statement No. 2, shows the appropriations, expenditures and receipts of the City Government proper, and not including either Trust Funds or the Sinking Funds, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855. The totals are as follows, viz:

Expenditures for the support of the City Government	$8,934,410 39
Receipts, except from taxation	55,565 47
Balance payable from taxation	$8,878,[illegible]

Statement No. 3, shows the appropriations, expenditures and receipts on account of Trust and Special Accounts, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1855, as follows, viz:

Expenditures on Trust and Special Accounts	$10,171,303 81
Receipts including taxes	$8,404,[illegible]
Excess of expenditures	$1,767,[illegible]

THE SINKING FUNDS.

The sums received and expended on account of the Sinking Funds, for the year ending 31st December, 1855, have been as follows:

Received on account of the fund for the redemption of the City debt, during the year	$1,351,376 39
Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1855	17,403 28
Total	$1,368,779 67
Paid from the same fund	1,047,396 61
Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1856	$321,383 06
Received on account of the fund for the payment of interest on debt	$1,733,126 97
Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1855	316,940 33
Total	$2,050,067 30
Paid for interest on the City debt, invested, &c.	1,390,299 30
	$659,768 00

Statement No. 4 gives the several items of receipts and expenditures on account of the Sinking Fund for the payment of the principal of the City debt; and Statement No. 5, the items of receipts and expenditures on account of the fund for the payment of interest on the debt.

The balance, subject to the draft of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the 1st of January, 1856, was $981,151 06.

Statement No. 6 shows the total amount of the permanent city debt, and also the means accumulated by the Sinking Fund for its payment.

The debt on the 1st of January, 1856, amounted to the sum of	$14,000,856 00
There was, at the same date, in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, applicable to the city debt	5,594,719 97
Balance of debt unprovided for	$8,406,136 03

Statement No. 7 shows the stocks and other securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the reimbursement of the debt, the total of which is given above.

DEBTS PAYABLE BY TAXATION.

Statement No. 8 shows the amount of debt redeemable from year to year by direct taxation. The total amount of this debt is $1,204,000.

There has been paid, Feb. 1, 1856, on account of the loan for Building Stock No. 3, the sum of $50,000, which was raised by tax.

The Commissioners have on hand sufficient means, in Revenue and Assessment Bonds, for the redemption of the Public Building Stock falling due May 6, 1856, $515,000. The amount of Revenue Bonds which can be received in May next, in time to pay the above debt, as may be seen by reference to Statement No. 4, is $695,553.

The amount of stock to be reimbursed in May, was issued for money borrowed, as provided by chapter 255 of the laws of 1836, and the proceeds of the loan were applied to the erection of public buildings. The stock bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

On the 1st of February, 1857, $990,488 of the Water Loan Stock is payable, which is a 7 per cent. stock. The Commissioners will have the means, consisting of revenue and assessment bonds, sufficient to pay this debt, without disturbing the permanent investments in their hands for the redemption of the City debt. In 1858, three millions of dollars of 5 per cent. stock is payable.

TOTAL OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY IN 1855.

The following statement is a summary of the amounts paid out of the treasury, and received into it, on account of the Sinking Funds; the ordinary support of the City Government, and the several trust funds, for opening, grading and paving streets, and covering the entire operations of the treasury.

Payments as shown in Statement No. 1	$14,165,712 60
On account of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of the City debt, as shown in Statement No. 4	1,047,396 61
On account of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest, Statement No. 5	1,390,299 30
Total amount of payments	$16,603,408 51
Receipts as shown in Statement No. 1	$14,065,586 67
On account of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of City debt, Statement No. 4	1,351,376 39
On account of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest, Statement No. 5	1,733,126 97
Total amount of receipts	$17,150,090 03
In the statement of the total operations of the Treasury in the last report for 1854, the payments in Statement No. 1, were given at	$10,184,319 37
The total of both Sinking Funds	2,541,481 56
Total	$12,725,800 13
The receipts as follows:	
In Statement No. 1	$9,744,810 56
Both Sinking Funds	1,971,399 03
Total	$11,716,209 59
The expenditures during the past year, as shown in statement No. 1, exceed those of the preceding year, by the sum of	$3,981,394 30

The increase is accounted for as follows:

Increase of payments on account of opening streets	$693,379 31
Streets paving	47,480 51
Common Schools for State	57,936 50
Common Schools for City	197,186 50
Croton water extension	169,366 19
Commissioners of Record	50,000 00
Revenue Bonds	2,610,996 00
Total	$4,376,355 11

Statement No. 9 shows the amount of the Revenue Bonds issued in the year 1855, in anticipation of the tax levied in September of the same year, to enable the treasury to pay the ordinary expenses of the City Government, and to pay the appropriations for the Board of Education, the Governors of the Almshouse, the Mill Tax, the tax for State Schools, &c. &c. These expenditures begin at the commencement of the fiscal year in January, and the taxes are collected in September, October, November, &c. This state of things renders it necessary to anticipate a large portion of the annual tax, by borrowing to meet the claims on the treasury from month to month. This is done by an issue of Revenue Bonds, at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. interest, reimbursable in six, nine and twelve months.

The tax levy of 1855, amounted to the sum of	$5,843,[illegible]
[illegible] Revenue Bonds, in 1855, in anticipation of this tax, as shown in Statement No. 9	[illegible]
[illegible] only	[illegible]

Amount of Bonds issued in anticipation, were paid during the same period, to the amount of $[illegible].

Statement No. 10 shows the amount of Assessment Bonds issued and paid during the year 1855.

The amount issued was	$1,170,800 00
Amount redeemed	570,800 00
Amount issued more than redeemed	$600,000 00

The amount of Assessment Bonds has been largely increased by the operation of an Ordinance passed Dec., 1854, authorizing and requiring the Comptroller to make advances on the contracts to the amount of 70 per cent. as the work progresses. This Ordinance and the operations under it will be noticed hereafter.

Statement No. 11 shows the condition of Building Loan Stock No. 3. The excess of expenditures on account of Union and Catharine Markets, and Firemen's Hall, has left the treasury in the lurch to the amount of $36,377 18.

Statement No. 12 is an exhibit of Building Loan Stock, Nos. 3 and 4.

Statements from Nos. 13 to 26 exhibit, in minute detail, the receipts of the Commissioners on account of the Sinking Fund for the payment of the City debt; and statements from Nos. 27 to 37 show the same as to the receipts on account of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest, prepared by the Stock Clerk, W. H. DIKEMAN.

THE DEBT OF THE CITY—PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

The debt of the City, for which stocks have been issued, amounted, on the 1st of January, to the sum of $14,000,856. Statement No. 6 shows the general objects for which this debt was created. The same statement shows, that there is an accumulation of funds in the custody of the Comptroller, and subject to the management of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, a considerable portion of the stock which constitutes this debt, and other securities, amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of $5,594,719 97.

This leaves a balance of debt unprovided for, of $8,406,136 03.

The two sums equaling the stock debt, as before given	$14,000,856 00
There is also a debt against the City, for which Corporation Bonds have been issued, (Statement No. 8,) amounting to the sum of	1,204,000 00
Total	$15,204,856 00

The principal of the latter debt ($1,204,000) is payable at the rate of $50,000 per annum. The several laws authorizing this debt to be created, seem to contemplate that the interest on the several sums borrowed should also be provided for by an annual tax—sec. 4, chap. 253, laws of 1845; chap. 290, 1846; chap 289 of 1853.

Although the several laws referred to authorize the collection of an annual tax for the payment of interest, I do not find, on examination, that any sum has been raised for this purpose, in any one year, from 1845 to the present date. These laws authorize $1,475,000 to be borrowed, and the interest on the debt thus created has been paid from the Sinking Fund.

The sum of $50,000 has been raised annually to pay off the principal, which has reduced the debt to about one million, after deducting $154,000 borrowed to pay off the mortgages on the property transferred to the City by the Public School Society. On this latter debt there has been raised, by tax, a sum sufficient to pay the annual interest for the years 1854 and 1855, together with a portion of the principal,—in all, $12,446 58, in 1854, and $12,357 36, in 1855.

These sums have been transferred from the City Treasury to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as provided by Section 5, Chapter 301, Laws of 1853.

We now have the prospect of a very large increase to the stock debt of the City, for the construction of a new and large Reservoir for Croton Water, and for the establishment and maintenance of the great Park. The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, to ascertain the value of the lands which are to be taken for the Central Park, have made their report, which was confirmed on the 5th of February, 1856. This park or place extends from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Sixth-street, between the Fifth and Eighth avenues, covering an area of 750 acres, equal to about 7,760 lots, 25 by 100 feet. The whole quantity of land taken, is valued, by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, at

	$5,111,526 50
The costs, as taxed, are	57,943 40
Total cost	$5,169,469 90

The seventh section, chapter 616, of the laws of 1853, in relation to paying for the land for this Park, provides as follows:

"§ 7. *For the payment of so much of the damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, and the expenses, disbursements and charges in the premises*, as shall exceed the amounts or sums that may be assessed by the said Commissioners upon the parties and persons, lands and tenements deemed by them benefited by the opening of such public square or place, it shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to raise the amount of such excess by loan, by the creation of a public fund or stock, to be called 'The Central Park Fund,' which shall bear an interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, and shall be redeemable within a period of time not exceeding forty-five years after the passage of this act, and for the payment of which the said piece of land, so as aforesaid to be taken, shall be irrevocably pledged."

In compliance with this section of the Act, the Commissioners have assessed upon the persons and parties, lands and tenements deemed by them benefited by the opening of such public square or place, the sum of $1,657,590. This leaves upon the City at large, the payment of $3,511,596 30. The City, however, owns lots within the limits of the Park, and, for these, the Commissioners have awarded to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, the sum of $642,665; at the same time, they have assessed on the City, on account of lands owned by the Corporation, and deemed by them benefited by the opening of the Park, the sum of $36,269; leaving the sum of $2,905,100 30, to be raised by loan, and paid to the owners of the residue of the land taken from individuals for the Park. This sum, however, will be increased, in case any portion of the assessments should be remitted by the Common Council, or not be collected from the property assessed. The City must include in the loan the amount of its assessment, $36,269, or add that sum to the tax levy of 1856.

Besides, the sum of $642,665, awarded to the Corporation for its "common lands," within the Park, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as the Trustees of the public creditors, for loans heretofore made, hold bonds and mortgages for land sold, and which fall within the Central Park, to an amount of several thousand dollars. The "common lands" included in the Park, for which the sum of $642,665 is awarded, may be appropriated to this public use, without making any provision for the payment of the award. But in regard to the "common lands" in the same locality, which have been sold under the Sinking Fund ordinance of 1844, and mortgages taken for them, the case is very different. These mortgages cannot be taken from the Trustees of the public creditors, without being paid for, dollar for dollar. In relation to these securities, the ordinance of 1844 pledges to the public creditors, until the final redemption of the debt of the City, "*the net proceeds of all sales of real estate belonging to the Corporation, when sold.*" These sales have been made, and the net proceeds, in cash and mortgages, are in the hands of the Commissioners, and have been reported from year to year as available funds in their hands for the payment of the existing City debt. The permanence of the ordinance of 1844 is guaranteed to the public creditors by an act of the Legislature, (*chapter 235 of 1851,*) which declares that said ordinance "shall not be amended without the consent of the Legislature first had and obtained, except by setting apart and appropriating to and for the purpose of the Sinking Fund *additional revenue.*" *To meet this case it is proposed by* the ordinance, now before the Common Council, to issue certificates of stock based on the Central Park fund, to the amount of the mortgages held by them on lands falling within the Park, and thus settle the account. *This, it is supposed, will leave* $2,800,000 to be borrowed to pay awards to individuals, beyond the amount of the assessments.

The 8th section of the Act before referred to, declares that "payment of the damages awarded by the said Commissioners, shall be made and become due and payable immediately upon the confirmation of the report of the said Commissioners in the premises."

A compliance with this section will necessarily add $3,005,456 00 to the permanent stock debt of the City; and the interest on this sum, at 5 per cent. will add $150,272 80 to the annual tax levy of the City for the next forty-two years.

In addition to this, as the awards are payable "immediately upon the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners," it is deemed necessary to make a loan of 6 per cent. for three years, in anticipation of the collection of the assessments on property benefited. The total sum thus assessed is $1,657,590. *Of this sum the tax costs, $57,590, have* already been advanced from the treasury, which will be reimbursed when the assessments are collected. This leaves the amount contained in the ordinance, now before the Common Council, to be raised by loan for three years, at $1,600,000. The interest on this sum at 6 per cent. is $96,000, which must be added to the tax levy, unless the collection of interest on the assessment can be made available for the purpose. The ordinance before referred to provides for the immediate collection of the assessments, and those ought to indemnify the City for the $1,600,000 borrowed for three years, and for the interest thereon. If this reasonable expectation is realized, the loan of $1,600,000 will be only a temporary debt.

The cost of the land for the Park, which, to the City at large and its citizens, who own property in its vicinity, is equal to $5,169,469 90, only lays the foundation for a large annual expenditure on a work which possesses extensive capabilities for draining the treasury, but none for replenishing it. The ground must be fenced and graded, and ornamented in a manner not unworthy of a site for a public square, in which the City has invested over five millions of dollars.

THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR.

The Commissioners of Appraisal, appointed by the Supreme Court, under chapter 301, of the laws of 1853, for the purpose of acquiring lands for the construction of a new Reservoir, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and Fifth and Seventh avenues, will soon be ready to present their report for confirmation. The cost of the land for this Reservoir, covering an area of ninety-seven acres, is estimated at $[illegible], which includes that owned by the City. The plan on which the work is to be constructed, is not yet fully settled, and the cost will depend very much on the decision made by the Aqueduct Board in regard to the plan. The cost of construction may be put down at a million of dollars. The cost of this Reservoir, which falls within the general outlines of the great Park, may be set down at not less than $1,700,000.

In 1854 an act was passed, chapter [illegible], authorizing a loan of $500,000, to be denominated "The Water Stock of the City of New-York, for the year 1854;" and the avails to be "applied to the purpose of building a new reservoir, purchasing lands, and extending the Croton Water Works in said City."

This reservoir, and the extension of the works, will make an addition, probably, of $2,000,000 to the permanent stock debt of the City. But, unlike that of the Park, it is a work which will add vastly to the capabilities of the Croton Aqueduct Department for increasing its revenues, which have already reached about $700,000, and with the increase of population will, in a short time, as estimated by the Croton Board, produce a revenue of a million of dollars annually.

STATE TAXATION AND THE STATE DEBT.

The call on the tax-payers of this City for an addition of more than $600,000 annually to the tax levy, for the purpose of making up deficiencies in the canal and general funds of the State, and for the support of the State Government, is a most significant commentary on the assurances so confidently given, and so often repeated, that the tax-payers were in no danger from the creation of a great State debt, and that the canal revenues were ample for the payment of any debt for the enlargement of the Erie Canal and the full development of the resources of the State. Under the influence of the plausible fallacy that a Government can create any amount of debt for public works, whether productive or not, without increasing the burdens of tax-payers, the agents of the people opened the way for breaking down the barriers erected by the 7th article of the Constitution of 1846, for the protection of those who labor and pay taxes, and the people themselves gave, by their votes or negligence to vote, a seeming sanction to this suicidal measure.

As soon as the breach was made in the Constitution, a new debt of nine millions of dollars was authorized, and during the progress of borrowing and expending this large sum, the several counties are called on, by chapter 335 of the laws of 1855, to pay into the State Treasury a tax of a mill and a quarter on the assessed value of the property of each county—equal to $1,753,561 17 on the whole State; of which sum the City of New-York must pay at least $600,000,—being more than one-third of the amount paid by the fifty-nine counties of the State. This is equal to the interest, at six per cent., on a debt of over ten millions of dollars. If we put these annual exactions with the interest on the present City debt, and add thereto the debts soon to be required for the Reservoir and Park, we have a result which is well calculated to awaken anxiety in the mind of every person who believes that an economical administration of the City Government is essential to its welfare.

There was paid, during the last year, on account of interest on the present debt of the City	$778,902 56
Add for interest on the Central Park permanent debt	155,000 00
Add for temporary loan for 3 years, to be reimbursed by assessment	96,000 00
Add interest for Reservoir debt	100,000 00
Tax payable for support of State Government	600,000 00
Total	$1,729,902 56

This shows an annual payment, from revenues and from direct taxation, equal to the interest, at six per cent., on a debt of nearly twenty-nine millions of dollars.

It is important to the well-being of the City, that the Common Council, the Board of Supervisors, the *Board of Education*, the *Governors of the Almshouse*, and last, though not least in extravagance, the departments and bureaux, should adopt and pursue a rigid, yet just and enlightened system of economy.

THE SINKING FUND AND THE SYSTEM FOR ITS MANAGEMENT.

We have in prospect a very large increase of the City debt, not only for those objects which have already been alluded to, but also for the construction of docks, piers, &c., for the protection and convenience of a commerce which is probably destined to rival that of any city in the world. If the City constructs such docks as are required for the accommodation of a trade, a portion only of which, at a low charge, pays the General Government an annual revenue of forty millions of dollars, it will be necessary to create a large addition to the City debt, for the purpose. Such a debt, in a financial point of view, would be much less onerous and objectionable than that for the great Park, from the fact that *the docks would be productive, and yield a revenue* to indemnify the City for the outlay. It would be still better, however, to sell or lease the City water privileges to individuals, and afford the business men, who manage the trade of the City, an opportunity to construct such works as their experience has taught them are best adapted to facilitate the commerce of the City.

The debts heretofore created by the City for constructing piers, public buildings, and the Croton Aqueduct, are secured to the public creditors by a pledge of almost the entire property of the City, and all the revenues derived from that property, as well as from other sources. Statements Nos. 4 and 5, show the character and comprehensiveness of these pledged funds. There are two sinking funds, one for the redemption of the principal of the debt, and the other for the payment of interest.

The sinking funds, by the ordinance of 1844, are placed under the management of trustees, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, Chamberlain, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of each Board of the Common Council.

There is at this time an accumulation of funds in the hands of the Comptroller, and under the management of these Trustees, equal to $5,594,719 97. Of this sum there are certificates of stock amounting to $3,717,594, being a portion of the identical debt which this fund is pledged to reimburse. These certificates have been purchased or redeemed from individuals who originally loaned money to the City, and have transferred the certificates to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which are held by them for that fund, and the Comptroller collects the interest on this stock quarterly, which is reinvested, from time to time, in other stocks.

On this state of facts, the inquiry forces itself on the mind, and the Comptroller has been called on by the Common Council to explain, why it is that those evidences of debt, after they have been redeemed by the identical funds which have been set apart for the purpose, are not concealed, instead of being retained by the Trustees, and the interest collected on them from time to time. This inquiry was answered by the Comptroller, in a report to the Board of Councilmen, on the 20th of February, 1855, in Doc. No. 16, of that Board. The reason is, that the laws and ordinances, as they now stand, do not permit the Commissioners to cancel these certificates; on the contrary, they require them to invest the surplus in the stock having the longest time to run, and to collect and reinvest the interest in stock of similar character, when it can be done. A copy of title 3 of the ordinance of 1844, is appended and marked No. 38, which shows the conditions on which the investments of the surplus fund are to be made.

In view of the rapid accumulation of the City debt, and the financial entanglements which surround us, the Comptroller considers that it would be the most prudent course for the City, and decidedly advantageous to those interested in the present debt, to have the surplus funds applied at once to the purchase of the outstanding stock, which is *first payable, and have it canceled. In doing this,* the greatest care should be taken, not only to preserve and secure all the rights of the stockholders, but to do it in such manner as to preserve their confidence in the good faith of the transaction.

The Legislature of the State, at the request of the Common Council, passed acts in 1845 and 1851, guaranteeing to the creditors of the City, that the ordinance of Feb. 22, 1844, establishing the Sinking Fund, should not be altered, except to make additions to the fund, *without the consent of the Legislature.* Chap. 235, laws of 1845, and chap. 235 of 1851.

It would be necessary, in order to change the ordinance of 1844, that the alterations should be prepared so as to give ample protection to the holders of all the certificates, to be submitted to the Legislature and sanctioned by an act to be passed by them.

The Sinking Fund of this City possesses the unobjectionable features of the Sinking Fund established by Mr. PITT in 1786, but it is entirely free from the objectionable principle engrafted upon that system in 1792, which was to have extinguished the debt of England in 1837, but exploded in 1813, as will be shown in a subsequent part of this Report. The fidelity of the Government of this City to its Sinking Fund may not be as severely tried as was that of England in her wars with BONAPARTE, contending, as was said at the time, for national existence; yet, it would be quite as well for the City, and as safe for the public creditors, if the temptation was removed out of our reach.

The uninvested surplus of the Sinking Fund is in constant use for the ordinary purposes of the City Government. At stated periods, when the outstanding Stocks are not presented fast enough to absorb the money, a Revenue Bond is issued to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at 5 or 6 per cent. interest, to balance the account. The extent to which the surplus is temporarily used, may be seen by reference to a report from this Department in October, 1855, Doc. 60, of the Board of Aldermen.

The State of New-York, in constructing the Erie Canal, established a Sinking Fund on a very sensible basis. After providing ample means for the payment of the debt, it was enacted in the law, that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, after providing for the payment of interest, should apply the surplus to the purchase of Stock, and when thus purchased, it should be canceled. This is the only certain mode of giving effect to a Sinking Fund. The cancelment of the Stock kills the interest for the remainder of the term; and if a premium is paid for the Stock, the Government is compensated for it, in the removal of all risk in regard to principal and interest, and in the credit it establishes for itself in case of future loans. The original Canal debt of seven and a half millions, was paid by purchase at a large premium, and the stock was canceled as soon as purchased. The transaction extended from 1826 to 1836. The entire stock was redeemed and the original Canal debt extinguished.

The Revolutionary debt of the United States, and the debt created by the war of 1812, were paid off by the application of the surplus revenues of the Government to the purchase of the stock, and canceling it. In this way, the entire public debt of the United States Government was extinguished by the skillful management of a free people, after emancipating their independence by a seven years' war, disentangled their obligations to the public creditors by their own industry, economy, and a regard to the sacredness of a pledge of the public faith.

The United States Government is now redeeming, at a high premium, the debt created on account of the war with Mexico, by using the surplus revenues of the Government for the purpose.

This is the mode in which the Sinking Funds of the United States, and of the State of New-York, have been made effective, and secured the actual extinguishment of the obligations of Government.

THE SINKING FUND OF ENGLAND.

Let us now see what has been the practical effect, so far as relates to the removal of the debt, by the Sinking Fund system of England:

Previous to the establishment of the Sinking Fund for the payment of the British debt, under the administration of Mr. PITT, in 1786, the *interest* of the debt absorbed more than two-thirds of the public revenue; and it was then asserted that "all former Sinking Funds had failed of producing great effects, because they were directed to the annual discharge of a certain portion of debt—not the formation, by compound interest, of a fund destined to its future and progressive liquidation; they advanced, therefore, by addition, not multiplication, in an arithmetical, not a geometrical progression."*

The public attention, at the period referred to, was directed to the prodigious powers of the accumulation of money at compound interest; and Dr. PRICE had demonstrated, with mathematical certainty, that any sum, however small, increasing at that ratio, would, in a given time, extinguish any debt, however great.

Mr. PITT's plan was, that a million yearly, made up from savings on certain branches of the public service and new taxes, should be set apart and sacredly applied to the purchase of stock. In his speech in Parliament, he illustrated the operations of his plan, as follows:

"If this million," said Mr. PITT, "to be so applied, is to be laid out, with its growing interest, it will amount to a very large sum in a period that is not very long in the life of an individual, and but an hour in the existence of a great nation; and this will diminish the debt of this country so much as to prevent the exigencies of war from raising it to the enormous height it has hitherto done. In the period of twenty-eight years, the sum of a million, annually improved would amount to four millions per annum. But care must be taken that this sum be not broken in upon. This has hitherto been the bane of this country; for if the original Sinking Fund had been properly preserved, it can easily be proved that our debts at this moment would not have been very burdensome; but this, hitherto, has been found impracticable, because the Minister has uniformly, when it suited his convenience, gotten hold of this sum, which ought to have been regarded as most sacred. To prevent this, I propose that this sum be vested in certain dignified Commissioners, to be by them applied quarterly to buy up stock; by which means no considerable sum will ever be open to spoliation, and the fund will go on without interruption. Long, and very long, has the country struggled under its heavy load, without any prospect of being relieved; but it may now look forward to the object upon which the existence of the country depends. A Minister could never have the confidence to come down to the House and propose the repeal of so beneficial a law—of one so directly tending to relieve the people from their burdens. The essence of the plan consists in the fund being invariably applied in diminution of the debt; it must forever be kept sacred, and especially so in time of war. To suffer the fund, at any time or on any pretence, to be diverted from its proper object, would be to ruin, defeat and overturn the whole plan."*

The loans required to carry on the war growing out of the *French Revolution*, rendered it necessary to strengthen the Sinking Fund, which was done by an act of Parliament, in 1792, providing that a sum equal to one per cent. on each loan, should be issued to the Commissioners, for the reduction of the national debt. It was estimated that this consolidated Sinking Fund would pay off the entire debt in forty-five years.

The Sinking Fund was administered with exemplary fidelity, till 1813, "when a total change in the system took place, which eventually led to its ruin."† Whilst the Sinking Fund had increased to the enormous sum of £15,500,000 yearly, in 1813, and the nation generally were delighted with the rapid growth of the Sinking Fund, a careful scrutiny had not been instituted to ascertain whether the funds for this prodigious extension were provided by the fictitious supply of loans, or the solid growth of the revenue above the expenditure. *In 1813*, the whole system was inquired into, and it appeared that a great proportion of the sums paid off by the Sinking Fund, were raised by loans, and that the doctrine which was denounced, in 1786, as the cause of the failure of all previous Sinking Funds, was, after all, the only true system, "and that the only way of getting quit of incumbrances, was by bringing the expenditure permanently under the income."‡

Some of the writers, at the period referred to, denounced the whole system of Mr. PITT as a fallacy and a delusion. These terms cannot justly apply to the Sinking Fund of 1786; but they do no injustice to that created by borrowing under the law of 1792.

"The prevailing ideas," says the historian, "spread to the Legislature and the statesmen who succeeded to the Government, imbued partly with the declamation of the period, influenced partly by the desire of gaining a temporary popularity by the reduction of the public burdens, without any regard to the interests of future times, went on borrowing or abstracting from the Sinking Fund, till it was totally extinguished during the great convulsion of 1829; and the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt issued an official intimation that their purchases for the public service had altogether ceased. The principle acted upon since that time has been to apply to the reduction of debt no more than the annual surplus of the national income above its expenditure; and as that surplus, under the present Democratic system, can never be expected to be considerable, Mr. PITT's Sinking Fund may now, to all practical purposes, be considered as destroyed."§

The preceding history shows the hazard of attempting to hold large accumulations of money, or its equivalent, by the Government, for future use. It is subject to be misapplied by the infidelity of the public agents, or to be used to meet some exigency of the Government.

SCHOOL TAX FOR THE STATE.

The act of the Legislature for raising $800,000 annually for the support of the Free Schools throughout the State, was passed on the 12th of April, 1851. The portion of this sum required of the City of New-York, does not appear to have been included in the tax levy of 1851. In the annual report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, in January, 1852, the amount required to be raised by the County of New-York, for its portion to make up the $800,000, is given at $314,350 62. The sum apportioned back to the County out of the $800,000, as shown in the same report, (after deducting $40,621 63, *apportioned from the School Fund,*) *was $95,606 65. Thus* drawing from the City, by a general tax on property, the sum of $314,350 62, to make up a common fund to be distributed to the several counties of the State, and then returning to the County of New-York $220,743 97 less than was drawn from the tax-payers *of the County. And this unjust exaction is* annually visited on the inhabitants of this City.

The result of the rule of distribution established by the act of 1851, is shown by the figures given below:

The first column shows the sum annually assessed *on the County of New-York, for the Common* Schools of the State.

2. The sum apportioned back to the County.

3. The excess drawn from the County by taxation, beyond the sum returned.

	1. Tax.	2. Apportioned.	3. Excess of Tax.
1852	$314,350 62	$93,606 65	$220,743 97
1853	*228,470 50*	*95,609 15*	*129,871 65*
1854	257,616 11	95,648 06	161,968 05
1855	271,839 40	95,648 06	176,191 34
Total	$1,069,476 93	$380,601 92	$688,875 01

It is thus seen that in four years the City has paid taxes for the support of free schools in the State at large, to the amount of $1,069,476 93; and has received back only $380,601 92; and the excess paid by the City, beyond any fair rule of assessment and apportionment, is $688,875 01.

It should also be borne in mind by those who legislate for the State, that before the act of 1851 was adopted, which works such injustice to this City, a special act had been passed, which compels the Board of Supervisors of the County to levy upon the real and personal property of the City, a sum sufficient to erect school-houses and furnish fuel, books and stationery sufficient for the accommodation of the inmates of the public schools, and to pay for the tuition of every child in the City whose presence can be secured at the common schools. The City also supports evening schools for the instruction of those who are compelled to labor during the day; and maintains a Free Academy, where the higher branches of instruction are imparted, not only thoroughly, but gratuitously to such as are recommended for their scholarship and meritorious conduct from the several Ward Schools. The sum annually raised by tax for the maintenance of our local system of free schools, already exceeds a million of dollars. The only abatement to this exaction is the apportionment of $192,000, on account of the Common School fund proper, and the United States deposit fund, (both amounting to $97,063 62,) and $95,648 06 from the $800,000 raised for the free schools of the State.

When the tax payers of this City contribute a million of dollars annually for the maintenance of a free school system, which provides for all the charges of gratuitous instruction to every child of suitable age, they ought to be entirely exempted from the $271,839 40, now exacted of them to maintain the free schools of the State. But if entire exemption from this excessive tax is not attainable, an equitable distribution of the fund raised is demanded by the plainest principles of justice.

The fourth section of the free school act for the State requires the Superintendent to "apportion and divide" one-third of the $800,000 equally among the several school districts of the State. Under this rule of apportionment, a district school, in any of the counties out of the County of New-York, with twenty-five scholars, will receive as large a portion of this one-third of the tax as is paid to a district in the City of New-York, in which two thousand five hundred children are actually instructed in the district school. And it is worthy of remark, that the revenue arising from the capital of the Common School fund, to the establishment of which this City has contributed its full share, is apportioned according to the new method of division, which was adopted by the Legislature in 1851.

The rule of apportionment in the Common School law, as it has existed for forty years, is as follows: The money is "apportioned among the several towns and cities of the State, according to the ratio of their population respectively, as compared with the population of the whole State." (1 R. S., title II, ch. 15, § 2.) The town commissioners (§ 4,) apportion the school moneys among the school districts in proportion to the number of children residing in each.

In the three preceding annual reports of the Comptroller, giving the financial transactions of the City for the years 1852, 1853 and 1854, the attention of the Common Council has been called to the inequality between the assessment and the apportionment of the $800,000 of the Free School Fund of the State. I cannot refer to these reports from the number of the document, except as to the report for 1854, which is document No. 12, Board of Councilmen, 1855.*

Your predecessors have left to you the opportunity of being the first to memorialize the Legislature for the removal of an unjust and grievous burden from the shoulders of a confiding constituency who have claims on all their agents for faithfulness in the discharge of the duties which devolve on them respectively.

In again calling the attention of the Common Council to this matter, I beg leave to suggest, that a respectful memorial be presented to the Legislature, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, soliciting, at least, a modification of the rule of distribution which produces a result so extremely unjust, to the patient tax payers of this City.

We now have the assurance of a coöperation from the Board of Education. The matter has been examined by a Committee of that Board, and the result is embodied in an able report of ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., the recently-elected President of the Board of Education.

PAYMENTS ON CONTRACT FROM ASSESSMENT BONDS.

Statement No. 39, shows the amount advanced on contracts under the Ordinance of Dec. 30, 1854, authorizing the advance of seventy per cent. on contracts over $10,000, on certificates from the Surveyor in charge of the work, of the amount completed, and of the Street Commissioner, for the advance, and also showing the amounts paid to close such contracts, after confirmation.

The total of the amount, advanced on these contracts, and to close those which have been completed during the year 1855, is, as shown by this statement, $819,726 60.

The contractors are charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on the amount advanced to them from time to time, as the work progresses.

ALLOWANCES TO LESSEES OF PIERS AND SLIPS.

Statement No. 40, shows the allowances made to the several lessees of piers and bulkheads, on account of repairs, for the cost of dredging out slips, and for damages in consequence of the slips not being dredged out, for the year 1855. The total sum is $29,711 73.

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Statement No. 41, shows the valuation of real and personal estate in the several wards, for 1854 and 1855.

Total value of real estate in 1855	$336,975,365 00
Total value of personal estate	135,521,383 13
Total value of non-residents' personal estate	14,491,130 00
Total of real and personal estate	$486,998,278 13
The amount of tax levied in 1855	$5,843,832 00

TAXES ON INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Statement No. 42 gives a list of the names of the several incorporated companies in the City and County of New-York, deriving an income from their capital; showing also the amount of real and personal property, and the amount of tax assessed on each company. The total results are as follows, viz.:

Total amount of personal estate	$70,892,862 82
Total amount of real estate	6,561,911 00
Total valuation	$77,454,773 82
Total amount of tax levied on incorporated companies in 1855	$933,238 32

COLLECTIONS BY THE RECEIVER OF TAXES AND RETURNS MADE TO THE CLERK OF ARREARS.

Statement No. 43 is furnished by the Receiver of Taxes, showing the amount of taxes collected by that bureau during the year 1855, the returns made to the Clerk of Arrears, and the amount of taxes unpaid, January, 1856.

Taxes collected by the Receiver in 1855	$5,141,196 42
Croton Water Arrears	29,794 89
Total	$5,170,990 [illegible]
Arrears of Taxes returned to bureau of Arrears	$372,803 39
Croton Water Arrears	13,143 73
Total	$[illegible]
Amount of interest collected by Receiver of Taxes	$30,733 [illegible]
Discount allowed on taxes of 1855	29,714 70
Interest received more than allowed	$1,018 [illegible]
Taxes and Croton Water Rent remitted by the Board of Supervisors, Common Council and Croton Aqueduct Department, in 1855	$62,129 46
Taxes and Croton Water Rent remaining unpaid in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes, Jan. 1, 1856	$1,084,348 [illegible]

TAXES REMITTED.

Statement No. 44, is a list of the remission of taxes made by the Board of Supervisors and the Common Council during the year 1855, showing the date in each case.

Total amount of remissions in 1855, $61,868 [illegible].

In order to keep the Treasury in a solvent condition it is necessary that the amount of remissions should be included in the tax levy.

In 1853, there were 288 remissions, amounting to $47,456 58.

In 1854, the Receiver of Taxes gives the sum remitted at $20,884 76.

The increase of remissions in 1855 exceeds the remissions in 1854 by $40,184 12, and the remissions of 1855 exceed those of 1853 $14,414 60.

STATIONERY.

Statement No. 45 shows that the cost of stationery delivered on the requisition of the different Departments in 1855 was $15,559 58. The same statement gives the comparative expenditures for six years from 1850 to 1855. It will be seen by reference to that statement that in 1852 the cost of stationery was nearly twice as much as in 1855, and in 1853 and 1854 the cost exceeded that of 1855 by more than $8,000 for each year.

REAL ESTATE AND PROPERTY OWNED BY THE CITY.

Statement No. 46 shows the cost or estimated value of the real estate owned by the City and used by the different Departments of the City Government. The total valuation, including the Croton Aqueduct, parks, &c., is $42,684,769 90.

CARRIAGE HIRE.

Statement No. 47 shows in detail the sums expended in 9 months, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1855, by each member of the Common Council.

Paid for Board of Aldermen	$1,667 50
Paid for Board of Councilmen	7,676 75
Paid for Distributing Books	585 00
Paid Special Committee on Fordham Bridge	16 00
For Funeral of Adjt. J. J. McCabe	378 50
For Members of Common Council for 1854, paid in 1855	437 65
	10,359 50
Bills to the amount of for carriage hire of members of Common Council remaining unpaid Jan. 1, 1856	2,294 00
Total for carriage hire for 9 months	$12,654 50

The amount expended by three of the Aldermen is $928 75, being more than the total expenditures by the other nineteen Aldermen for carriage hire, and eight members of the Board of Councilmen expended $5,576 75, leaving a less sum for the other fifty-two members of the Board.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT IN 1855.

Statement No. 48 gives a detailed statement of the various objects of expenditure for the support of the City Government, and the sum paid for each object, except in those Departments which draw a gross sum from the Treasury, and credit their own accounts, as in the case of the Almshouse.

This statement is intended to show for what purposes the large sum has been paid on City and trust accounts, of which table No. 1 is a general summary. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

*It is worthy of note that the document referred to is the first annual report of the Comptroller to be found in the documents of either Board of the Common Council. It is quite remarkable that the annual report of the receipts and expenditures of every description which the Comptroller is required to make at the commencement of each year should not have found a place in the journals or documents of either Board, for the long period that those documents have been published, while the reports, annual and special, of every department, it is believed, have been carefully preserved among the documents of one of the Boards. This is an oversight, probably; but which leads to embarrassment in making comparisons of the expenditures between the present time and years far back, for there is not a complete set of the Comptroller's annual reports, even in the Finance Department.

* Alison's Europe, vol. 1, p. 393.
† Ibid. vol. 2, p. [illegible].
‡ Alison's Europe, vol. 1, p. [illegible].
§ Ibid. vol. 2, pp. [illegible].

The Poor-Folks' Court.

The Court of General Sessions has for some time been removed from its former location at the Tombs in Centre-street, and now rejoices in more aristocratic accommodations in the big brown-stone building in the Park, but the Special, or Petty Sessions, still propels, as usual, in the old charnel house; and twice in each week, viz: on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and as near 9 o'clock as may be, the crier proceeds to open Court, with all due form of proclamation, for the trial—not of persons indicted by the Grand Inquest—but of some dozens of miserables, of nearly all ages, colors and sexes, who, during the past half week, have been committed to the lock up by the Police Magistrates, on complaint of parties aggrieved. The offences against law and morals, which are adjudicated upon, in the Special Sessions, are not, generally, of a very grave character, they mainly consisting of assaults upon the [illegible] and the pettiest kind of petty larceny. A single Judge presides, and there sits [illegible]

[illegible]

"Yes, Sir," remarked the Judge to one of these legal luminaries—"yes, Sir—it's all right; I understand the case perfectly, and I have no time to listen to argument. Both the witnesses testify to the same facts, and"—

"But your Honor—one word—we are, perhaps, not so guilty as"—

"Oh, never mind—my opinion is fixed—I've heard the testimony. Mr. Clerk, make the record—Penitentiary six months. Call the next."

Sometimes a prisoner up for petty stealing gets matters settled in sixty seconds. Seldom does a trial occupy more than five minutes, and while the session lasts, which is not often over two hours, the sword of justice falls unceasingly fast. Judge CARSON is from Herkimer County, in this State. He is about the size of Mayor WOOD, and looks not unlike him. He is an inveterate foe of the gaming fraternity, hates all alcoholic compounds bitterly, and abominates loose women and all species of debauchery. His decisions, yesterday, were always tinctured with sound common sense; and in all his judgments there seemed to be a strong leaning to the side of mercy. [illegible] were dismissed, "judgment suspended," and told to "go and sin no more." The Judge's heart is, undoubtedly, in the right place.

A rather good looking and neatly dressed girl was placed at the bar on a charge of a felonious assault upon an elderly Irish lady, who looked much the worse for wear.

"Well, woman, state your case!" said Judge CARSON, addressing the complainant.

"Oh! yer 'Oner, she's murdered me!"

"Murdered you? Who? How?"

"It's MARGARET ARMSTRONG, that's to the bar, yer 'Oner. She's kilt me intirely! She broke me head with the tin taypot, and then she bit me wrist wid her ugly teeth!"

"Why did MARGARET do this?"

"Jist for rason that I tould her not to be after bringing men into me house!"

"What have you to say for yourself, MARGARET?"

"The old woman hasn't got any house. We were both in the Tombs for getting drunk. She's drunk every day, and ——"

"Och, bad luck to you! Yer a lyin' [illegible]!"

"When we came out," continued MARGARET, unheeding the interruption, "she said she wanted a place to sleep that night, and I took her to the place where I had been boarding. She got some liquor somewhere, and kicked up a row, and they took me to the Station-house for trying to keep her quiet."

"That will do," remarked the Judge. "I ought to send both of you to the Island, and I will if you come here again. Go!"

And the Policeman in waiting showed the twain out of the Tombs' vestibule, into Centre-street.

A brace of Water-street beauties, one of whom rejoiced in the name of MARY ANN KELLY, and occupied the position of the accused party, were next paraded. The prosecutrix, however, did not seem inclined to press matters. "They had merely had a few words in the street, when the liquor was in."

Mistress KELLY was the mother of two children, one of which—a wee thing of some three summers, she held by the hand. She humbly craved the indulgence of the Court.

"Well, go—both of you. Officer, show them out; but mind, women! don't let me ever catch you here again!"

PAULINE—something—her last name was not recognized—was put on trial for stealing two pawn tickets from the lady with whom she had been boarding. PAULINE was a quite pretty [illegible] damsel. She was dressed very tastily, [illegible] and her little coquettish bonnet was hung upon the back of her head, [illegible].

The complainant was willing to forgive her if she could get her pawn tickets back. The Clerk made out an order on the committing Magistrate for the tickets, and Miss PAULINE was dismissed—"Judgment suspended."

JOHN OAKES was adjudged guilty of stealing a barrel of pork. JOHN was nosing about the docks somewhere in the neighborhood of midnight, and saw the barrel of pork, "wid no wan to take the care av it at all, at all!" so he commenced rolling it to a safe place. The consequence was that a policeman interrupted his labors, after poor OAKES had rolled it some forty yards; and JOHN OAKES got into a safe place, instead of the pork. He went to the Penitentiary for four months.

Another dock thief got two months for [illegible] a bag of something or other. His wife, who stood by his side weeping, and who made a mute but rather powerful appeal to His Honor for the liberty of her husband, left the Court-room with a heavy heart. It was stated by counsel that she was the mother of several children, and that they would all starve if the father was sent to the Island. "No, the public will take care of the family," was Judge CARSON's rejoinder. "At all events, the prisoner could [illegible] better than to support his family by stealing."

A Mr. MCCORMICK took four months for stealing pork from a vessel, and another poor devil, who was grabbed for appropriating a pound of lard, was sentenced to [illegible].

PHILIP KELLY got drunk and gave his wife a severe beating.

PHILIP said that his better-half struck him with a chair.

"Troth an' I did that same, yer worship!—but it was afther he'd choked me a'most blind!"

"If," remarked the Judge, "he struck you first, and you then hit him with a chair, you served him exactly right! I have no patience at all with these brutes who beat their wives. PHILIP KELLY, I shall send you to the Penitentiary for four months."

THOS. KELLY pleaded guilty to stealing some small change from the till of a thread-and-needle store, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. The complainant was a female, and THOMAS went up for four months.

A young, well-dressed chap was put on trial for stealing a lot of billiard-balls.

"Where were the balls?" asked the Judge.

"In my show-case," responded the principal witness, who was the owner of the lost property.

"But where was the show-case?"

"Right in front of my store!"

"Yes, I know just as much now as I did before! Where is your store?"

"In Fulton-street."

"What number?"

The requisite information was given and the Magistrate gave the complainant a hint that his testimony would be far more acceptable if he would tell the tale without so much pumping. The loser valued the balls at $30, and to make out a very strong case, the counsel for the complainant produced a witness who testified that he bought the balls of the prisoner at the bar for $4. This was an unlucky move, and instantly the fat was all in the fire.

"You must have known you were buying stolen goods, and the receiver is worse than the thief—I will not take your testimony!" said Judge CARSON.

"No, I do not wish to hear you." This last remark was addressed to the counsel, who was endeavoring to slip a word in edgeways. "Clerk, discharge the prisoner."

Such may be taken as a fair sample of the method in the rendering of business at the Special Sessions. The action is prompt, but there is the privilege of appeal, and, if the accused demands it, the case can be transferred to the Grand Jury room, and a jury trial be obtained, on indictment, at the General Sessions. Very few, however, avail themselves of this privilege, and since the Special Sessions [illegible] emphatically THE POOR FOLKS' COURT.

—— ISAAC H. BAILEY, Esq., has resigned, and [illegible], Esq., been appointed to hold the office of Treasurer to the Municipal Reform Committee, which has its headquarters at the University.

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers in this City and vicinity, for [illegible] cents a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers [illegible] a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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Both Houses of Congress have again adjourned over to Monday. In the Senate, yesterday, Executive documents relative to Indian affairs on the Pacific coast were received, after which various bills of no general importance were passed. The House, on the second trial, elected as Chaplain DANIEL WALDO, a New-York Revolutionary soldier, in the ninety-fourth year of his age; after which the Senate's resolution for filling the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was passed. Several bills were then introduced, including one for a railroad and telegraphic line to the Pacific, which was referred to a Select Committee.

The Know-Nothing National Council, which has been in Convention at Philadelphia for a few days past, adjourned yesterday, after a highly exciting session, which has been principally occupied in debate on the Slavery issue. It will be seen by a perusal of the last day's proceedings in this morning's TIMES, that the old platform of the party has been stricken out and a new one substituted. The Convention adjourned to June next, and New-York has been fixed upon as the place of meeting.

We publish, this morning, a special dispatch from Pittsburg, giving an account of the movements preliminary to the opening of the Republican Convention in that city. A large number of Delegates, it will be seen, had arrived, and more were expected. It bids fair to be one of the most important Conventions ever held in the country, and the proceedings will be looked for with interest.

The *Atlantic* is now in her sixteenth day, and her non-arrival is beginning to cause anxious feelings. It is hoped that her detention may be in some way connected with the *Pacific*.

What "Law and Order" means in Kansas.

The issue in Kansas is very narrow, but very important. President PIERCE declares that the people of Kansas must be compelled to obey the laws enacted by the late pretended Legislature. "Law and order" exact this obedience, and the whole power of the Federal Government will be used to sustain "law and order." Gov. SHANNON, in his letter to the President of Nov. 28, which we published on Wednesday, speaks of the "law and order party" in opposition to the "Free-State party." It is contrary to "law and order" in Kansas for the inhabitants thereof to desire and seek to make it a *free State*; and unless they can be put down in this attempt, Gov. SHANNON tells the President, "there is an end to all practical government, and it becomes a useless formality."

All the sophistry of the Administration cannot blind the eyes of the American people to the fact, that Slavery has been fastened upon the people of Kansas against their will, by an armed invasion from Missouri. The laws of the Territory were not made by the people nor by their representatives. They were made by invaders. The people of Kansas were driven from the polls; men were elected of whom they never heard; the Legislature was imposed upon them by a conquest, as thorough and complete as any recorded in history. And this invasion was not an accident,—nor a temporary inconvenience merely, which could be remedied. It was the result of a deliberate plot, devised and carried into execution by the acting Vice-President of the United States, for the accomplishment of a deliberate and well-considered purpose. It was a step absolutely necessary to give effect and success to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. If the people had been left free to choose their own representatives, even after that repeal, Slavery would have been prohibited in Kansas. This result was to be averted. The invasion was indispensable to the accomplishment of the object sought by the repeal.

The first act of the Legislature thus imposed upon Kansas, was to *legalize Slavery there*, and extend the slave laws of Missouri over the Territory. This of itself was a gross and unendurable outrage upon the rights of the inhabitants. They had gone there to live, and under the very law by which the Missouri Compromise had been superseded, they had a right to say that Slavery should not come there. But this Legislature deprived them of that right, and forced Slavery upon them. And it followed up this outrage by others still worse. It enacted a code of laws that would disgrace the statute-book of the blackest despotism on earth. Whoever entices a slave to leave his master—whoever does or says anything that any one may deem calculated to excite an insurrection, shall suffer *death*. Whoever writes or prints or publishes anything that can be construed into an excitement to slaves to run away,—whoever shall express, by writing or printing, the opinion that Slavery is illegal in the Territory, or advocate any such doctrine in any shape or manner, is to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for *five years*. All the rights of freedom of speech and of the press, specially guaranteed by the Constitution to all citizens of the United States, are denied the people of Kansas in regard to Slavery. So far as Slavery is concerned, they are a conquered race. The laws of the Territory, made by alien invaders, impose upon them, and menace them with, fearful penalties if they attempt in any way to rid their country of its blight.

These are the laws which the Federal Government says *they* must obey. In direct hostility to the Kansas and Nebraska bill, which declares that "the people shall be left perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," the invaders from Missouri have been allowed to force Slavery upon them, and the Federal Government sustains the invaders against the people.

The People of Kansas have declared that they will not obey laws so outrageous in their character, so destructive of their rights and liberties and so shamefully forced upon them by an armed and alien force. There is not a man in the Union, fit for freedom, who will deny their right to take this ground. There is not a man fit to exercise the right of self-government, who will not applaud them for asserting and sustaining *their* rights to make their own laws. They would have been degenerate sons of Freedom if they had taken any different course. And the Federal Administration proves itself to be the merest tool and instrument of the slaveholding interest,—dead to every principle of Republicanism, and insensible to every instinct of liberty,—when it seeks to compel their obedience to their invaders.

The President, in his Special Message, insists that the Governor of Kansas recognized the validity of these elections. He would never have been appointed had it been supposed he would do otherwise. But whatever the fact may be, it is monstrous that the rights and liberties of the people of Kansas should be torn from them by such a special plea as this. That is, indeed, disposing of the freedom of a people upon a legal technicality—trying and condemning them by a species of petifogging which would be hooted out of any respectable Court, in a case where the personal rights of a single individual were concerned. The Federal Government owes higher duties to those under its protection than that of thus entrapping them into the loss of all they hold most dear.

The People of the new Territory, few, poor and isolated as they are, have evinced a spirit of resistance to tyranny worthy the authors of the Revolution. It is impossible for any generous heart not to wish them success. The odds are fearfully against them. A horde of armed men from Missouri, invited and encouraged by the Governor, stand ready to invade the Territory and butcher all who resist the execution of the laws they have imposed upon it. The Secretary of War has ordered the Federal troops at Fort Leavenworth to aid in "suppressing insurrection," as this resistance of the sham laws of the Territory is styled, but not to repel the invasion and destruction with which the people are menaced. The chances are against the inhabitants. But we are confident they will not yield without a struggle for their rights. Nor have we any fears that the Administration, which so shamelessly betrays the cause of justice and humanity, and so openly espouses the cause of those propagandists of Slavery who have kept the country in constant turmoil for the past few years, will not incur the prompt and emphatic condemnation of the American people.

The Day.

Between the 1st of January and the 4th of July is a long stretch of time devoted to the absorbing cares of business, unrelieved by a single holiday, or even the briefest relaxation from the hardening and wearisome pursuits of our work-day world. It is too much. A holiday is needed, for recuperating indulgences; and, as a mere matter of economy, it would be desirable that a new holiday should be instituted. And there is no perod during this half year, at which a day for relaxation from labor could be so conveniently afforded as on this very day, when the rigors of Winter are passed, and we are just entering on the bustle and the engrossing business of Spring. Perhaps it is partly for these reasons that every year there is manifested an increasing desire to commemorate the birthday of the Father of his Country; and thus the patriotic inclinations of the people, combined with an instinctive desire for a day of recreation have tended to make the 22d of February a general holiday. Certainly there has never been so general a demonstration made for a due celebration of the day as on the present occasion,—not only in this City, but in every part of the country, from Texas to Maine.

Never did a nation have greater cause to rejoice on the birthday of one of its heroes, or patron saints, than we have to manifest our grateful feelings on the birthday of WASHINGTON; and it may be hailed as a favorable indication of a growing sentiment of nationality among our people that there is, at this time, so general a disposition to commemorate the day among all classes. Congress has adjourned over from Thursday until Monday, and our State Legislature has adjourned from Wednesday until Tuesday, to give their members an opportunity to join in commemorating the occasion. An unusual demonstration is to be made in Albany; Hon. EDWARD EVERETT is to deliver an oration in Boston on the character of WASHINGTON; there is to be a grand union celebration in Cincinnati; and in this City the Common Council has made a liberal appropriation for a proper observance of the day, while various Societies and Associations celebrate it by festivals, balls, orations, and military turn-outs.

The Wreck of a Steamship.

Captain BERRY, of ship *Andover*, at New-Orleans from New-York, reports that on the 20th January, lat. 27° 55′, long. 75° 32′ he "fell in with *the guard and part of a wheel-house of a large steamship*; passed very near, and observed that the outside of the wheel-house was painted white."

It will be remembered that, on the 8th instant, we commented on a report made by the ship *Pocahontas*, at Norfolk from Boston, which was, that on the 21st January in lat. 36° 58′, long. 73° 10′, she "saw a steamship with signal of distress, but could render no assistance owing to the wind blowing fresh from the west!"

There may, possibly, be some connection between the steamship in distress, seen by the *Pocahontas* on 21st January, and the wreck of a steamship seen by the *Andover* on the 20th January. If the Captain of the *Pocahontas* had discharged the duties of humanity at sea, which are obligatory upon his profession, and had answered the signal of distress—no matter which way the wind blew—the public might be spared the anxiety, that will now be felt, to know what steamship it is that has been wrecked at sea.

The Public Lands.

When Gen. JACKSON came to the administration of the General Government, the management of the public lands was made the subject of warm discussions and excited party controversy. The Jackson Party seemed inclined to comply with the general desire of the Western people, to reduce the price considerably below the then existing minimum—$1 25 per acre, but were cautious of assuming responsibility for that measure. At that period, and at frequent intervals since, the new States, with more or less distinctness, have asserted the doctrine, that the Federal Government ought to have no right of proprietorship in lands within their limits. But the Democratic Party in general imitated the cautious and timid policy of its leaders as to the public lands, until the recent legislation distributing the lands in donations upon various pretexts, among States, Corporations, and individuals, and graduating the rates so as to make the price for great quantities merely nominal. This policy dates from the year 1847, when the first act granting bounty lands to the soldiers of the Mexican War was passed. This act inaugurated a new era in our public land system. It was the initiative of the give-away system. So far as concerns the interests of the States, the new system may be considered as a scheme of general spoliation. We do not here propose to discuss the relative rights of the East and West in respect to the public domain. Nor do we wish to be understood as denying that the Atlantic States receive, in the general administration of National affairs, many advantages over the distant West, and the interior, which may be regarded *pro tanto*, as compensations for the vast concessions of public lands which are yearly made to the new States by the votes of members representing the former section. We have before us an abstract of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, from which we compile facts presenting a concise view of the operations of that Department for the last year. For the purposes of comparison, we have extracted from previous reports information which will be found in the following statements.

The annexed is a summary of the operations for 1854 and 1855, furnishing a fair illustration of the give-away system:

	1854. Acres.	1855. Acres.
Sold for cash	7,035,735	15,729,524
Located with military scrip and land warrants	3,416,809	1,345,580
Swamp Lands donated to States	11,033,813	7,470,746
Donations to Roads, &c.	1,751,962	11,856
Total	23,238,319	24,557,409

The very large increase in the amount of sales for cash during 1855 over 1854 requires to be explained. The act reducing the price of lands according to the period they have been in market, to rates varying from one dollar to twelve and a half cents per acre, went into operation in July, 1854. Under that law 10,260,-936 acres have been sold for the astonishing sum of $3,314,996—the average price being 32 cents per acre.

The aggregate quantity of land alienated, by sale or otherwise, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, was 5,332,000 acres, of which 2,400,000 acres were granted in donations to States and individuals; making for the fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1855, 29,890,079 acres.

It will be observed that during 1854, 16,233,-000 acres were bestowed gratuitously against 7,035,735 acres sold; that is, two acres and one-third were given away to one acre sold. During 1855 there was some improvement, the quantity donated amounting to only 8,827,885 acres; but, as we have shown, considerably more than half the sales were for about one-fourth the usual price. The tables for the two years prove that more than 25,000,000 acres have been alienated without consideration to the general Government or to the old States, which are with the others the common owners of this property.

The grants of bounty land under the various Acts from 1837 to 1847, had amounted, up to Sept. 30, 1855, to 30,316,440 acres; of which 6,019,240 were in warrants not located and still outstanding.

But the most extraordinary part of our general give-away system is that under which the Southern and Western States have been permitted to denounce 47,849,799 acres of the public domain as "swamp lands," and to appropriate to themselves 33,685,425 acres under the same designation. The process of absorption is still going on, though it has already swallowed up a larger district of country than all the New-England States. The swamp land Acts were passed in 1849 and '50, and were extended in 1855. Under the authority of these acts some of the States have denounced as submerged, marsh or worthless lands, large quantities of the most valuable territory belonging to the Government. And to cover up and sanction this act of spoliation, Congress last year passed an Act that for all lands thus illegally denounced and claimed by the States, others of equal extent should be set off to them. Of course innumerable pretexts are brought forward for despoiling the old States of their share in the common property, and prominent among them is the assumption that the public lands are a burden upon the Government, and the proceeds of the sales do not equal the expenses of management. This allegation is totally unfounded, as is proved by the official returns. The receipts from the public lands during the two years and three months ending Sept. 30, 1855, were $22,480,000, and during the past twenty years have been over $105,000,000. The public lands have been all paid for, and in estimating their present value, we are to consider, not what they have cost, but what they are yielding to the Treasury.

The total appropriations of land for the satisfaction of Virginia Military bounty warrants amount to 1,460,000.

The quantity of land surveyed in California and ready for market, is 6,328,700 acres, but as reports of rich gold deposits exist over the greater part of the surveys the question is referred to Congress whether these lands should not be withheld under the pre[illegible] laws relative to mineral lands.

The aggregate surveys of [illegible] from Sept. 30, 1854, to Sept. 30, 1855, amounted to 15,315,283 acres—but little more than half the quantity alienated by grants and sales.

The New Edict of the Mayor.

An order has been issued from the Mayor's Office, announcing an intention of deducting three days' wages from the pay of officers in whose beat robbery or violence occurs. If Peter Smith is knocked over the head and his pockets robbed anywhere in the range assigned to the custody of Policeman X., Policeman X. must pay $5 for the misadventure. If John Brown's plate-chest is broken open, and the contents, with some thousands of dollars besides in cash and jewelry, is abstracted, Policeman Y. loses $5 under this rule. The regulation appears at the first sight a wholesome one. An appeal to dollars and cents fares always better than appeals to a sense of duty. But there is a vast disproportion between a broken head attended with a large pecuniary loss, and the forfeiture with which the watchman is threatened for permitting the assault. There is no likelihood, moreover, of the mulct being exacted; the whole history of Mayor WOOD's administration being one of multiplied rules, issued only to be disregarded and forgotten within a fortnight of their invention. We doubt, besides, whether Policemen would submit to the fine, if imposed, there certainly being no show of law, or justice, in punishing in this indiscriminate way, for acts which omnipresence, or a particularly confined beat, could alone, in very many cases, enable the officer to prevent. Nevertheless, as a recognition on the part of the Mayor that the Police of New-York is *not* the most efficient body of men in the world, and that they actually need stimulus to greater vigilance, the new regulation has its value. The only hope of radical change lies in a general conviction that no system can be worse than the present. When the public comes with reasonable unanimity to the point of weighing the value of the establishment against the abolition of it, we shall be within sight of better times.

We are by no means sure that the era for thus solving the problem has not already arrived. The Police Department, having attained the maximum of cost, has at the same moment reached the minimum of service. It does little or nothing for the protection of person and property. The diary of a week, clipped from the "City" department of the DAILY TIMES, is a protracted detail of plundered stores and dwellings, brutal fights, attacks upon defenceless pedestrians, and highway robberies. If to these patent offences be added the prescriptive one of street-walking, policy-dealing, and violation of ordinances by the score, not one of which obtains the interference of an officer, we shall certainly approach the conviction that we are as well off without the Police as with it. Burglars load up their wagons at the doors of warehouses into which they have forced their way, and drive off unmolested. Men are knocked down and robbed within pistol-shot of the Chief's office. Indeed, the nearer the peaceful citizen draws to that protective centre, the greater, he has learned, is his danger; and he is a bold, or an ignorant fellow, that goes unarmed through the Park late at night. Vice is so riotous on Broadway, that the sidewalks are vocal with curses and obscenity from sunset to midnight. Gambling, we are told by a high authority, is suppressed; yet policy-offices, where the poorest classes are plundered to the last rag, by the meanest and vilest of swindling, are permitted by hundreds. No attempt is made to close unlicensed rum-holes, the sources of half the unchecked wickedness of the streets, or to silence Peter Funk, whose din deafens the officer as he lounges by. What, in fact, does the Police do for the public morals or public protection? It does not protect property; there is hardly a block in the better parts of the City, where the citizens do not maintain private watchmen, as the only security against thieves. The business sections might indeed dispense with the Police altogether; as the private watch within doors and without is so ample. It fails to protect persons; it answers none of the ends of its organization; and it is to be doubted whether more mischief does not result from the existence of a corps whose inactivity serves rather to shield than to prevent or punish crime, than from every man's knowledge that he is his own Police, and must depend upon his own weapons, his bolts and locks, to defeat the ill-doers. It is seriously to be questioned whether the ends of order would not be better answered by such extension of the private police system as should cover the whole City; the owners and occupants of three or four adjoining blocks hiring a man, whose duty it should be to patrol his beat incessantly during the night, and answer to a Committee of supervision for any neglect or crime within his territory. What, with public and private Police, it costs at least a half million of dollars a year to keep up the false show of preserving property and order in the City. With a system of private Police it could be done, we suspect, at half the price, and twice as effectively. Every respectable neighborhood, with its Police thus under its own control, could and certainly would, weed out all the nests of vice, drunkenness and swindling infesting it; and thus one great reform would be effected in driving the vicious into a distinct quarter, where Justice would be able to find them. The subject is, at least, worthy of consideration in this day of City reform and Charter-hatching.

It is certainly possible by a well-ordered police force to make a city residence perfectly secure against burglars and highway robbers, at least, and to give to our streets that "sweet security," which was CHARLES LAMB's apology for preferring London to the country. It was but last week that a lady, who had been out shopping, was returning to her home in one of the up-town streets at midday, when a stout fellow caught her by the arm and jerked her purse out of her hand, and ran off with his booty, though she screamed at the top of her voice for help. A little daughter of a down-town merchant was returning from school to her home in the neighborhood of Union-square, when a ruffian seized her, tore a gold chain from her neck, and snatched her books out of her hand, and succeeded in making his escape before the child's cries brought any one to her assistance. Something more than a fine of five dollars ought to be imposed for the occurrence of such acts as these on a policeman's beat.

AFFAIRS IN NEBRASKA.

Indian Scenes in Omaha City—The Omaha Indians Refuse to Accept the Flour in Payment—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.

Yesterday the Omaha Indians made their appearance in town to get their flour, sugar and coffee from the hands of their Agent. About noon the scene was quite interesting, particularly so, I presume, to one who might never before have seen a gathering of an Indian tribe in their native costume. The ground was covered with snow, and they built fires around the town plat and gathered in groups around them. Many were painted and bedecked in their Indian finery, presenting a wild yet interesting appearance. One of the Chiefs we noticed particularly—his age could not have been much under 100 and yet his step was as elastic and his carriage as erect as those of a man of twenty. He recollects the celebrated explorers, LEWIS and CLARK, and bears his certificate of Chieftainship from Governor WILKINSON, of Louisiana—this country then belonged to the Territory of Louisiana. On his breast hung an old JACKSON medal, from whose hands he received it in Washington.

After the flour had been removed from the warehouse to the ground near by, for distribution, the Indians came to the conclusion (assisted, doubtless, by some interested traders) that it was "no good," and would not receive it. I must confess their self-denial under the circumstances, was commendable. Here they were in destitute circumstances, really needing the flour, yet believing they had been imposed upon by the white men attempting to furnish them an inferior article, at a price which should have furnished them good, and some of the sacks also minus in weight, they refused to touch a particle of it. It is the idea of many Indian traders and the public, that it is no harm to cheat an Indian, and we felt the rebuke upon such a time-serving policy was in good place. It is true the poor Omahas, from whom Government bought this land have been imposed upon by the trades and purchases they make with the whites, and in scarcely any respect has the spirit of their treaty been complied with, and yet we are by no means behindhand in charging the many thefts and mischief which necessity, arising oftimes therefrom, oftimes drive them to, to these Indians, or to cheat them as much in a trade as possible. The Indian Department of our Administration, I feel convinced, needs a remodeling; it is an important item, far more so than many of our people generally think.

The cold term still continues, and the Lord only knows when we shall be blessed with a comfortable day in Nebraska. To-day it is snowing. To-night some of the settlers of this section met to remodel their claim laws. JAKE.

New Line of Ocean Steamers.

It will be seen, on reference to an advertisement in this morning's paper, that a new line of ocean steamers has been established to run monthly between New-York and London.

GAS.

The Proposed Metropolitan Gas Company.

What Gas Costs in other Cities.

A meeting of the Aldermanic Committee on Lamps and Gas was held yesterday at 2 P. M.—Mr. FOX, Chairman, and all the Committee being present. The subject under consideration being the application of the proposed Metropolitan Gas Company to lay gas pipes in the streets of the City in opposition to the two Companies already organized, and as this moreover was to be the only public meeting of the Committee before reporting there was a large attendance of parties interested, and adverse to the application in question. It will doubtless be remembered that at the previous meeting of the Committee a numerous retinue of lawyers presented themselves to argue the opposing interests involved in the matter of this application. The Committee decided to dispense with legal argument, and rest their decision upon statements of the Presidents of the Companies existing in New-York, and a few others.

REASONS WHY WE HAVE GAS COMPANIES ENOUGH.

Mr. CHARLES ROOME, President of the Manhattan Gas Company, appeared in opposition to the application of the Metropolitan Gas Company. He did not believe, he said, that were the application to be granted the Company would ever lay down a single pipe. If they did lay the pipes it would occasion great interference with the use of the streets during the progress of the work. To Broadway and other streets, which have been permanently paved, the difficulty would be very great. This he urged as a very serious objection. He enumerated several disadvantages which would follow from allowing Companies to lay their mains side by side in the same streets. There would arise frequent necessity of opening the streets to make repairs which would involve connecting and disconnecting sewer-pipes, and consequent interruption to business. This breaking up of the streets would impair the durability of the pavements. Difficulty of discovering leaks in the gas-pipes would render it necessary often to open the mains of both Companies in order to discover a leak in one. Beside, unpleasant difficulties would arise between the Companies themselves, caused from accidentally or intentionally tapping each other's mains and connecting their service pipe one with the other. The earth, moreover, from increased leakages from double mains would become impregnated, thus affecting the purity of water in the water pipes, and working its way into vaults and cellars and the open air, rendering them impure. Explosions would occur from the gas being accumulated to an undue extent. He insisted in conclusion that no confidence could be placed in the expectation that, should a new Company be established, a fair competition would prevail between that and the old Companies. The end he contended would be a combination that would compel consumers to pay not only rates covering the enhanced cost of production, but to indemnify both Companies for losses during their period of active competition.

Mr. W. W. FOX, President of the New-York Gas Company, next appeared before the Committee. He opposed the application of the Metropolitan Gas Company; in the first place, he said, because its application was to lay mains within the limits granted by the Common Council to the New-York Gas Company. All the streets within this district he insisted were laid with sufficient mains to supply the citizens of New-York, and for public purposes, with whatever quantity that may be required. This Company had never failed a night in supplying gas. The Company, he thought, was entitled to the benefits that might result from the large outlay of capital. The inconveniences of a double set of mains as specified by Mr. ROOME were confirmed. In concluding, he denounced the new Company as professing more than they could accomplish.

Mr. PHELPS, a stockholder in the New-York Gas Company, followed. His statements were mainly confirmations of the statements of Messrs. ROOME and FOX.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Ex-Alderman [illegible] spoke quite at length in favor of granting the application of the Gas Company. He had occasion, he said, while in the Board of Aldermen, to examine fully the subject of Gas and Gas Companies. He felt satisfied that the formation of an efficient rival Company would tend to cheapen the price of gas. This he considered the all-important consideration. As it was, the consumers were at the mercy of the producers. He rebutted the idea of consolidation, and urged that this could be prevented by Legislative enactment.

Mr. CHARLES ST. JOHN, of No. 40 Barclay-street, stated that his bill one month for lighting his house was $10. He deemed this exorbitant, but he had no relief from the charges of the Company. The [illegible]

Statements followed by several others in favor of and in opposition to the measure proposed, but nothing was stated of material interest in addition to the previous statements.

In conclusion, the Chairman announced the following statement:

PRICES OF GAS IN VARIOUS CITIES IN 1855.

Name of Company.	Price per annum of Public Lamps.	Time of burning in Public Lamps.	Price to consumers per M.	Material used.
Louisville, K.	$30	2,100 hours	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind'apolis, I.	[illegible]	follow the moon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, O.	$19	follow the moon	[illegible]	Coal.
N. Albany, Ia.	$30	2,100 hours	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington, K.	$30	follow the moon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Te.	By metre	2,100 hours	[illegible]	Coal.
Zanesville, O.	$15	follow the moon	[illegible]	Coal.
Cleveland, O.	$1 75 per mo.	2,100 hours	[illegible]	Coal.
Springfield, O.	$5	dusk to 11 P.M.	[illegible]	Coal.
Wash'ton, D. C.	$3 50	to 12 P. M.	[illegible]	Coal.
Wilmingt'n, D.	See Report.	77 nights in mo.	[illegible]	Coal.
Pittsburg, Pa.	$15	follow the moon	[illegible]	Coal.
Chicago, Ill.	$2 50 per mo.	dusk to 12 P.M.	[illegible]	Coal.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	$3	2,100 hours	[illegible]	Coal.
Rochester, N.Y.	$20, no profit.	2,000 h. per year	[illegible]	Coal.
Columbus, O.	$30	follow the moon	[illegible]	Coal.
Boston, Mass.	1c. per hour.	3,300 to 3,700 h.	[illegible]	Coal.
Madison, Ind.	$2 50 per mo.	2,110 h. in year	[illegible]	Coal.
Macinon, Ind.	$26	2,110 h. in year	[illegible]	Coal.
Lancaster, Pa.	$2 50 per mo.	6 h'rs per night	[illegible]	Coal.
Dayton, Ohio.	24c. per 6 ft.	follow the moon	[illegible]	Coal.
Hartford, Ct.	$2 50 per mo.	20 n'hts per mo.	[illegible]	Coal.
Albany, N. Y.	$2 30 per mo.	7 hours per day.	[illegible]	Coal.
Evansville, In.	$1 50	2,100 hours	[illegible]	Coal.
Auburn, N. Y.	$2 per mo.	dusk to 11 P.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore, Md.	$27 50	2,100 hours	[illegible]	Coal.
Troy, N. Y.	$2 50 per mo.	2,200 h. per an.	[illegible]	Coal.
Man'tn Co., N.Y.	$18	2,300 h. per an.	[illegible]	Coal.
Phila. G. wks	$30	2,122 hours	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Mo.	$35	2,100 hours	[illegible]	Coal.
N. Haven, Ct.	$2 50 per mo.	dusk to 2 A. M.	[illegible]	Coal.
Whee'ing, Va.	$30	2,100 hours	[illegible]	Coal.
Providence, R.I.	1c. per hour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis, Ten.	$2 per mo.	Chan. dom table	[illegible]	Coal.
Mobile, Ala.	$30	follow the moon	[illegible]	Coal.
Sch'tady, N.Y.	$3 per mo.	as can agree	[illegible]	Coal.

Trinity Church Rents.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your notice in Wednesday morning's paper of the report of the Vestry of Trinity Church to the Senate, you represent said report as stating "The amount of annual rents on buildings to be $[illegible], and the amount of ground rents to be $1,[illegible]," whereas the total amount of annual ground rents amounts but to the first named sum, and there are no annual rents on buildings which are the property of the lessee. The sum you named of $1,[illegible], as the amount of ground rents, represents the present total value of the reversions of the church in the property, including the present value of the rents reserved in the leases. The error is doubtless unintentional on your part, but in view of the exaggerated notions heretofore entertained of the enormous wealth of Trinity Church, one that ought certainly to be corrected. That you will cheerfully do so, is not doubted by ONE OF THE VESTRY.

Why is it so?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"The Commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States" kept their record of mortgages in the office of the County Clerk. But why should not their mortgages be recorded, along with all others, in the books in the office of the Register? The mortgages given to these Commissioners are a lien upon real estate, and in examining titles it is necessary to have special searches made for them at an additional expense. This relic of the old system —(which allowed notices of liens, of sundry kinds, to be filed in divers places, to the inconvenience and expense of the searcher)—should be put away. ONWARD.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1856.

Female Editorial Trio.

We observe that the name of MRS. MARY C. VAUGHAN, of this City, has been added to the editorial corps of the Philadelphia *Woman's Advocate*, which previously included the names of Miss ANNE E. MCDOWELL and Mrs. LYDIA JANE PIERSON—the latter as a corresponding editor, as Mrs. VAUGHAN also, will stand related to the paper. Mrs. VAUGHAN edited the Women's Temperance paper in this City, and it has been merged into the *Advocate*.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 23.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—Progress of Peace Negotiations—Opening of the British Parliament.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letter on Spanish Affairs.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from California, Oregon, Washington, Kansas, &c., &c.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND AUSTRALIA.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEJEE ISLANDS—Burning of five Fejee towns by the U. S. ship John Adams.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS FOR THE WEEK—Special Washington Correspondence.

STATE LEGISLATIVE REPORTS FOR THE WEEK—Special Albany Correspondence.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

THE IRISH COLONIZATION CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.

NEWS BY THE MAILS—Murders, fires, accidents and incidents of the week.

COMPLETE SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

EDITORIALS—Peace Congress. The American Convention. The Reputed Disturbance Between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan. The Congressional Committees. Wool and Raw Materials Free. Criminal Breaches of Trust. The Politics of the German American Press. The Council's News. Who is the Agressor? The Naval Retiring Board. Laying Out the Park. The President's Proclamation. Beef Poor and High.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence, for the week ending Feb. 21, prepared expressly for this paper. The Produce and Live-Stock Markets. Report of the Meeting of the Farmers' Club. Various articles on interesting Agricultural topics. Domestic Markets.

COMMERCIAL—The Foreign Commercial News. Official Bank Statements. Quotations of Leading Bonds and Stocks. Latest condition of the Money Market.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for ....$1.

10 copies for ....$8, or 80 cents each.

25 copies for ....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 108 Broadway. Corner of Pine-street. Cash Capital, $300,000. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres. EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL's Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with HALL's Patent Powder-proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO. Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO INform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low priced up to the finest articles in the trade—all got up in our usual superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Is not now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentees, with Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof lock, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

HAT BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. have ready for sale machines for binding straw hats and all other kinds of hats. These machines do the work far better and faster than any others. Call and see them at No. 323 Broadway.

[illegible]

Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad.—The special committee of the Common Council, to whom was referred the application of this Company for the privilege of laying their rails in Jersey City, reported in favor of the application; and [illegible] the route as starting from a point near the ferry through Hudson, York, Gregory, Wayne, and [illegible] streets and Railroad-avenue, to the boundaries of the City. The report was received and laid upon the table for future action. Remonstrances were also presented against granting this privilege to the Company.

Indignation Meeting.—A call has been issued for an indignation meeting, to be held at Wellwood Hall, corner of Newark avenue and Jersey-street, in Jersey City, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the action of the Common Council in refusing to Ald. [illegible] his seat in the Common Council as a representative from the Fourth Ward. There is a movement on foot among the residents of the Ward to carry this question at once to the Supreme Court for decision. There is a good deal of interest manifested on this subject.

Explosion of a Locomotive—Loss of Life.—The Jackson (Miss.) *Flag of the Union* has the following:

"On Thursday, about 12½ o'clock, the locomotive "Hercules" exploded at the Railroad Dépôt, with an awful crash and concussion. The wreck was complete. Masses of iron and timber, and other portions of the engine, were thrown in every direction. No person was on the locomotive at the moment. It was attached to a wood train, which had been unloaded. A negro man, belonging to Mrs. [illegible], who was standing near, was instantly killed. He was struck by some portion of the wreck, thrown some one hundred feet up the street, and horribly mangled. Two other negroes standing near were slightly scalded and struck by missiles—neither fatally injured. The dépôt building was considerably damaged by the concussion—windows and doors wrecked, and the plastering torn down. Gen. Hatter's Hotel on the corner, was also much damaged. The inmates escaped uninjured. Fragments were thrown as far as Boardman's stable, on Pascagoula-street. The steam dome struck on a shed at Wieman's bakery, rebounded, and passed over an adjoining house. We might fill a column with incidents, showing the awful power of the wonderful agent, steam, when uncontrolled."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most moderate terms. German Bromine, English Hyposulph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphuric Ether, Cyanid Potassium, for sale, in all quantities, by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 36 Maiden-lane.
N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

To Many of our Readers.—It must be a great relief to know that Pulmonary Consumption can be permanently cured in many cases by the WILD CHERRY preparation of Dr. WISTAR—that such cures have been effected is beyond a doubt.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Powers' Splendid Bust of Washington.—Will be the property of one of the subscribers to the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, on the 28th inst., when their large and elegant collection of Statuary and Paintings will be distributed. Every American should try to secure this beautiful Bust of the "Father of his Country," by subscribing for a good Magazine. Send in your name and $3 to the Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway.

Celebration of the Birthday of Washington.—By the ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS.
FEB. 22d, 1856.
The ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS will celebrate the BIRTHDAY of the illustrious WASHINGTON, in their usual manner, by
PROCESSION AND ORATION.
The Order will assemble in the Park at 11½ A. M., when, after being reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, will march up Broadway to Canal, through Canal to Hudson and 14th-st., to the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, where an Oration will be delivered by the
HON. DANIEL ULLMAN,
with other appropriate exercises.
The procession and outside arrangements will be under the direction of the Grand Marshal,
JOHN H. BRIGGS, Esq.,
to whom all Chapters will report. Also, the Aids.
The exercises in the Hall will be under the direction of the Chairman of the Convention,
DR. S. HALL,
to whom all Committees on that day will report, for direction or information.
Persons having tickets for admission to the Academy will notice that each ticket will admit one person only.
The exercises at the Academy will commence at 2 P. M. Doors open at 1½. SAMUEL HALL, Chairman.
[illegible] Secretaries.

Mercantile Library Association.—The second lecture of the Course will be given on FRIDAY EVENING next, Feb. 22, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—Bulwer and Disraeli. Course tickets, to members, $1 50; non-members, $2. Single tickets, 25 cents; can be had at the Library, No. 3 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture. E. H. TIMPSON, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

Park Benjamin.—By special request, will deliver the new edition of his humorous poem on Fashion, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, [illegible], at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets [illegible] each, may be had at Ross's bookstore, No. 148 Atlantic-st.; [illegible], No. 173 Atlantic-st.; [illegible] music store, No. 22 Court-st.; the Librarian of the Athenæum, and at the door.

[illegible].—The Collector of Taxes on [illegible] will be at No. 165 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. Each member must pay the tax for [illegible] by the received the deed or not. CORNL. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED—OF RICHARD and MARY PORTAR, who landed in Quebec from Ireland about seven years since, and went from there to the township of Clark, Upper Canada, to reside. Information to their brother, ROBERT PORTAR, [illegible] County, Conn. Canada papers will confer a great favor on an afflicted brother by noticing.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit*.)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant front room and bedroom, on second floor; also, one on third floor, back, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. The table is not supplied with luxuries at the expense of comfort, but plain, substantial and wholesome. Terms moderate. Apply to No. 58 State-street, Brooklyn, five minutes walk from Wall-st. Ferry, or of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—[illegible] gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name) S. A. W., Times Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, [illegible] with partial or full board, [illegible] Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. [illegible]

A [illegible] FAMILY HAVE ELEGANT [illegible] parlors and bedrooms on second [illegible] house, superbly finished and [illegible] full or partial board. A liberal [illegible] References interchanged.

A [illegible] WANTS APARTMENTS [illegible] in a respectable [illegible] Union-square, near [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible] WANTED.—[illegible] Protestant girl as chambermaid [illegible] first-class seamstress. Also two very good [illegible] Irish Protestant servants, one as cook and laundress, the other as nurse, chambermaid and assistant laundress or seamstress. Have the best of references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By two girls, of neat and tidy habits; one as waitress, in all its branches; takes charge of the silver; can wait on any table; excellent City reference; wages $8; the other as laundress and chambermaid; will do up shirts neatly; has two years' City reference; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 259 3d-av., for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, suitable for gentlemen's families, especially first-class cooks, competent nurses, seamstresses, waitresses and general servants (references procured direct from former employers) at CANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which is permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable young English girls, wishing to travel to Europe and back, or to any part of the United States; one as lady's maid and the other as nurse; wages not so much an object as a respectable situation; can be seen for one month. Address J. R. L., or call at their house No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 26th and 28th sts.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable American woman, to travel with a family going to California, as nurse or seamstress or in any respectable situation; would be willing to pay a part of the passage money, or serve some time after the arrival. Best of references can be given. Call or address Mrs. W., No. 175 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress and to do the chamberwork of a private family; she is a good sewer, and can come well recommended for honesty and industry. She would take a place to do the housework of a small family, is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply for two days, at No. 72 W[illegible]-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—As salesman in a dry goods, grocery or hardware store. Can influence a considerable amount of this State trade, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address A. D. B., Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two English women; one as first-rate cook; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by a Scotch young woman, as chambermaid and waiter; and a Scotch girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young American woman as seamstress in a private family. Apply at No. 25 6th-av.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in tuition who has been educated in Paris, with the assistance of the first masters, and has resided in France, Germany and Italy, for the last 23 years, wishes for a situation as governess, (either visiting or resident.) She teaches the French and German languages, which she speaks like a native; also, Italian, Spanish, the piano, harp, singing, harmony, drawing, painting, Latin, and all the higher branches of a solid English education. A. Y. Z., *Daily Times* office.

ANY TRULY RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN—Wanting a competent unincumbered American woman, to take charge of his house and do his sewing, can be accommodated by calling at No. 19 Allen-st., between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. A steady home the desired object. The best of references given and required.

CARTMAN WANTED.—A middle-aged American man, to drive and take care of a horse; one who understands the City and is perfectly acquainted with shipping goods, and is perfectly honest, sober and industrious, may apply at No. 43 Chatham-st. The best of reference required.

SPECIAL SERVANTS WANTED—To enter the service of first-class families, on March 1. Superior professed cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, butlers and footmen. Early application at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., is desirable.

WANTED, AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY—(Basement,) a young man for a liquor store; a seamstress for a family in Richmond, Va.; wages $10 per month. Situations procured for clerks, school teachers, porters, men on steamers and railroads, &c. Charges moderate. E. GILLEN.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To attend bar and open oysters. He must perfectly understand his business. A note addressed to H. S., *Times* office, stating references and place of residence, will be attended to.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house. He must write a plain hand rapidly, and be correct and expert at figures. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, box No. 1,896 Post-office.

AGENCY WANTED.—A New-Yorker conversant with business, intending to move to Baltimore, wishes an Agency upon a salary, or commission on account of sales. Address J. S. W., Times Office.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. So many present agents. For particulars address or call upon ALLEN & CO., No. 139 Water-st., New-York.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOY WANTED.—An active boy of strict integrity, is wanted at No. 404 Broadway. One who resides with his parents, and not out of the City.

AN INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED—In an office. Apply at No. 72 Beaver-st., third floor, back office.

A HYDRAULIC PRESS WANTED.—Address J. B., office of the *Daily Times*.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.
385 T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY, 385
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

GREAT BARGAIN!—At the St. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 519 Broadway. Gilbert's boudoir Pianos for small rooms, 6¾-octave large frame, round Pianos, with full iron frame and fancy desk, for $225; 7-octave, do. do., for $250, made for us and warranted. These instruments are new, and not offered at low prices, because we are going to Europe or Cuba, but because we purchase for cash, and can afford them at the low prices. One second hand rosewood 7-octave Piano for $200.
A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $3 to $25. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos for sale upon monthly installments.
JUDSON & MUNGER,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.
A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

SPLENDID FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE—Seven octaves, mouldings, inlaid with mother of pearl, pearl keys, of superior tone, by one of the best makers; cost $600 cash; will be sold at a sacrifice, for a person who is in distressed circumstances; has been used only eight months, by a lady. Address MARIE ARNO, *Times* Office, or at the drug store corner of 14th-st. and Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music by popular composers at a large discount. Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FOUR SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Rosewood and mahogany, of the very best City make, and in thorough repair, will be sold exceedingly cheap; also, one Melodeon. Orders for either will be honorably executed. Apply at No. 103 West Broadway, to A. WEBER.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 249 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RARE OLD VIOLIN FOR SALE.—Price $75. May be seen at HAINES BROTHERS' Pianoforte Warerooms, corner 2d-av. and 14th-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 129 West Broadway.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a note made by LEVI HAYDEN, and indorsed by him, dated Sept. 10, 1855, for $[illegible], and, having six months to run; said note having been obtained from me without a proper consideration therefor. LEVI HAYDEN.
New-York, Feb. 19, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]
DE WITT & DAVENPORT
[illegible]
Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March; a splendid number.
HARPER'S STORY BOOK for March.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for March.
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for March.
PETERSON'S LADY'S NATIONAL for March.
METHODIST NATIONAL for March.
NEW-YORK JOURNAL for March.
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.
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WOODHULL; OR THE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE. By Talvj (Mrs. EDWARD ROBINSON.) Elegantly bound in cloth. Price, $1 25.
The well-known reputation of this distinguished lady renders any commendation of ours superfluous. The scenes of this intensely interesting and thrilling story are laid both in Germany and this country.
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THE HUNTER'S FEAST; OR, CONVERSATIONS AROUND THE CAMP-FIRE. By Capt. MAYNE REID, author of "Rifle Rangers," "Scalp Hunters," &c. Splendidly illustrated. Elegantly bound in cloth. Price, $1 25. Containing both instruction and amusement. Capt. Mayne Reid is acknowledged to be unequaled in describing the daring and adventurous exploits of hunters and trappers both by "flood and field."
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Deeply and intensely interesting, this is acknowledged to be the very best of Miss Moodie's works, which, when all are so good, is saying a great deal. It speaks from the heart.
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Over 21,000 of this very popular work have been sold, and the demand continues unabated.
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CHRISTINE; Or, Woman's Trials and Triumphs. By LAURA J. CURTIS. Elegantly bound in cloth. Price $1. A remarkable book.
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Author of "Amabel a Family History."
From the New-York Daily Times.
Miss Wormeley possesses a very graphic pen, large constructive power, great command over the pathetic in narrative, and a delicate appreciation of character. * * * She has produced as good an account of Southern life, and exhibited as fine a succession of characters as we have yet encountered.
From the Boston Transcript.
A work evincing a higher art, a greater range of thought, a purer style, and a subtler knowledge of shades of character than almost any other contemporary issue.
From the Boston Atlas.
Its great merits are its fidelity to the realities of the life it depicts, the beauty of its descriptions, the nice exactness in which it delineates the softer shades of character, and its simple, easy elegance of style.
From the Illustrated Newspaper.
We recommend this volume to our readers for its intrinsic literary excellence, and pronounce it the best and most finished original work of fiction that has been submitted to our judgment for many a day.
From Putnam's Magazine.
The story is well told, with a good perception of character and a marked local fidelity.
From the New-York Herald.
This is really a charming book.
From the New-Bedford Mercury.
We could wish that all the novels of the day were as free from censure as this.
From the New-York Express.
We were charmed in reading this book. The dialogue and language are not only strong and telling, but in a number of its scenes quite dramatic.
From a Correspondent of the Boston Transcript.
A well written, carefully adjusted, fresh and true tale. The same free command of language and keen sense of character, the same thoughtfulness and refinement, mark her now, as won admirers for the author's first production, and we have not found any companion among the beings of the mind that have filled the scope of recent fiction, so real, agreeable and suggestive as those which bring home to us the best phases of life in Virginia through "Our Cousin Veronica."
One vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.
ALSO JUST PUBLISHED:
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AMABEL,
A FAMILY HISTORY.
Uniform with "Our Cousin Veronica." Price, $1 25.
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A DECIDED HIT.
The most successful romance ever published in this country:
THE RATS OF THE SEINE;
OR, THE RIVER THIEVES OF PARIS.
The first part of the above thrilling romance was published in the
NEW-YORK MERCURY
of last week; but in consequence of the extraordinary demands of the public, which was far greater than had been provided for by a largely increased edition, the proprietors beg to announce that the whole of the first chapter, together with three additional ones of intense interest, will be found in the MERCURY for
SUNDAY, Feb. 24.

THE JESUITS AND THEIR FOUNDER!
Just published, in 2 vols., small 8vo, (price $2 25,)
THE HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND INSTITUTE OF
ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA,
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Translated from the Italian of Bartoli by
MADAME CALDERON DE LA BARCA,
Authoress of "Life in Mexico" &c.
The works of Bartoli are esteemed as classics, and the accomplished authoress of "Life in Mexico" has even added to the beauty of the original. As a key to the history of the Jesuits, this work is unparalleled and indispensable.
NOTICES.
From the Literary Gazette.
An excellent version of this narrative of the life of the energetic founder of the Society of Jesus.
From the United States Review.
At the present moment, when the evils and the danger of Jesuitism are so loudly descanted upon, would it not be well to fall back upon first principles, and study in these volumes the purport, significance, and power of the Society which Ignatius organized?
From the Evening Mirror.
So valuable a work, giving a highly authentic life of the founder of the Society of Jesuits and of its plan, rules, and practical working, deserves a more than cursory perusal.
From the Cleveland Plaindealer.
Authentic information in these uncharitable times is far preferable to vague suggestions.
The trade is supplied by
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
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HAVE IN PRESS
Memoir of Adelaide Leaper Newton.
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Dr. Hodges' Commentary on Ephesians.
Dr. Sampson's Commentary on Hebrews.
Blakely's Theology of Inventions, (March 1.)
McCosh on Typical Forms and Ends in Creation.
Cheever's Lectures on Cowper.
Doddridge's Expositor, (new edition.)
Pool's Annotations, (new edition.)
Edward Clifton, or Memories of Childhood.
Memoirs of Dr. Kitto, 2 vols. 12mo.
Dr. Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit, Vols. 1 and 2, Congregationalists, (ready in Sept.)
The One and The All, by Rev. Jno. Young.
Owen on the Hebrews, 8 vols.

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IN
YOUNG AMERICA,
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THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
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Besides a great variety of cuts on every subject, and at every body worth the cutting. For sale by all news agents, and by
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A TREAT ALL ROUND.
Everybody who wishes to enjoy a real feast of fun should obtain a copy of
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Every page contains splendid comic illustrations which no one can look at without "snickering right out;" while its Stories, Anecdotes, Jokes, and side-splitting Comicalities are warranted to put everybody in good spirits in spite of the weather and the street incumbrances. Price 12½ cents per number, or $1 25 per annum. For sale by agents and by T. W. STRONG, 98 Nassau-st.

LAST CHANCE.—HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED? The distribution of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION will positively take place on the [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible];
OR, THE CAREER OF A RISING MAN.
Complete in one thick 12mo volume of [illegible] pages.
A masterly effort of a practical and well-trained writer.
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The animated style and refined tone, learning and wit of this volume, at once fix its rank among the class of fictions which Bulwer and Disraeli have given us.
In Europe, where "[illegible]" has been very extensively noticed, the opinion generally prevails that Bulwer, and no other, is its author, on the ground that he desires to test public approval simply upon the merits of the work itself. It is, however, the soundest piece of fiction that has been written within a score of years.
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COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE;
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EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.
The entire stock of Mourning Goods in Store No. 551 Broadway, to be sold without regard to cost.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M. and continue till 5 P. M. daily.
WM. JACKSON,
(Successor to C. F. BARTHOLOMEW,)
No. 551 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

CLOSING PRICES.
THE LAST REDUCTION,
AND TIME LIMITED.
THIS WEEK ONLY.
A. G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st.,
WILL OFFER
Rich Plaid Silks, (slightly wet.)
Rich Saxony Wool Plaids, (slightly wet.)
Rich Paramettas, double widths, (slightly wet.)
Rich Wool Plaid Shawls, (slightly wet.)
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
Of Every Description.
500 pairs Wool Blankets, from $1 25 to $4.
1,000 Marseilles Counterpanes, at $2, worth $4.
500 pieces Pure Irish Linen Shirting at 2s. per yard.
1,000 pieces Linen Damask Diaper Cloths.
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500 pieces Scotch Diaper, all Linen, at 10s. and 12s.
500 pieces Linen Sheeting, 10x4 wide.
1,000 pieces Hukaback Toweling, at 8 and 10 cents per yd.
Also, a general assortment of
Cotton and Wool Flannels,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Hosiery, &c., &c., &c.
All sold as Wet Goods, but warranted perfect.

FEARFUL SACRIFICE!!
$150,000 WORTH OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
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WITHOUT REGARD TO COST
in the shortest space of time.
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Extensive Brown Stone Store,
Nos. 264 and 266 6th-av., near 14th-st.,
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CONTAINING FIVE SPACIOUS SALESROOMS,
Filled with the
RICHEST FOREIGN FABRICS,
And the most useful articles of
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE,
Will be sold without reserve,
AT ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST!

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
WEISKER BROTHERS,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., up-stairs,
Offer for sale a choice assortment of
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS,
BONNET SILK,
RIBBONS and
the most beautiful selection of our latest importation, to the lowest prices in the City.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
500 pieces Linen Damasks, 2s. 6d. to 6s.
1,800 Damask Table Cloths, 8s. to 14s.
900 doz. Damask Napkins, 12s. a doz.
20,000 yards Shirting Linen, 2s. to 4s.
1,500 Toilet Quilts, 14s. to $3.
Slightly wet and soiled, and offered at prices less than cost of importation.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.
The subscriber has just opened his new styles of
SPRING MANTILLAS.
The assortment is unsurpassed, both in richness and variety, embracing rich and elegant styles of Paris-made lace and silk goods, in entirely new patterns.
Buyers from all sections are requested to call and examine the stock, as they will be offered at low prices and on the most favorable terms.
E. S. MILLS,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

CRAPE SHAWLS!!
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.
Have now on hand a splendid assortment of
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.
Prices, from $4 to $40; warranted the cheapest goods in the City. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."
J. BULLOCKE & J. S. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale.
J. B. CLOSE BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.—SECURED BY PATENTS.—The undersigned beg leave to call the attention of the public to the annexed certificate of E. N. KENT, Esq., Chemist, as a perfect answer to the now universal question, "*What shall we use for light?*"
AUSTENS, Agents of the North American Kerosene Co., No 57 Beaver-st., New-York.
LABORATORY, No. 116 John-st.,
New-York, Feb. 6, 1856.
The North American Kerosene Company:
GENTLEMEN: I have made a careful photometrical examination of your Kerosene Oil, in comparison with the various kinds of oil, burning fluids and coal gas in use in this country, with the following results:

MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption by weight.	Specific Gravity.	Consumption by measure.	Quantity Light to equal measure of oil.	Retail Price of the Oil per gallon.	Cost of an equal amount of light.
Kerosene.	Kerosene.	12.680	475	845	562	2.425	1 00	4 10
Camphene.	Camphene.	5.635	577	870	663	1.299	62	4 [illegible]
Sylvic Oil.	Rosin Oil.	1.190	140	970	144	826	50	6 05
Rapeseed Oil.	Mechanical.	5.939	320	930	357	1.660	1 50	9 00
Whale Oil.	Solar.	1.099	911	925	987	633	1 00	12 06
Lard Oil.	Solar.	1.640	912	915	229	706	1 25	17 70
Sperm Oil.	Solar.	2.085	910	880	228	250	2 25	26 47
Burning Fluid	Large Wick.	552	154	835	184	300	87	29 00

MATERIAL.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption per hour.	Consump. Gas equal to intensity of oil.	Retail price of materials.	Cost of a light same intensity per hour.
Kerosene Oil.	12.680	1,200 grs.		$1 per gal.	2.44 of 1 c.
Coal Gas.	4.975	5 C. ft.	12.75 C. ft.	$3 per M.	4.18 of 1 c.

From the above statement, it will be seen that Kerosene produces the most light at the least cost, and that Burning Fluid produces the least light at the greatest cost.
I have also made a careful analysis of your Kerosene Oil, and find it to be remarkably pure and free from all substances which would otherwise render it unfit for burning in lamps. When thus purified by the process now in use, it is not explosive, even when heated to 212° F., and being much less volatile than camphene, it is not liable to smoke.
In view of the above facts, I am sanguine that your "Purified Kerosene" is destined to supersede all other oils or burning fluids, as a source of light for artificial illumination, and would recommend it as the most valuable material for that purpose with which I am acquainted.
Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
EDWARD N. KENT, Chemist.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as [illegible] and very brightly; being unusually free from [illegible] it will never crust the wick; is perfectly free from [illegible] and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 [illegible] each. The only agent of this maker,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

O. U. A.
COMMEMORATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON,
BY THE
ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS.
FEB. 22, 1856.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.
The line will be formed in the Park (the right resting on the west gate) at 11½ A. M., and move precisely at 12½ M., in the following order:
FIRST DIVISION.
Band.
First Regiment of American Rifles, Col. Vosburgh, as escort to the Order.
CAVALCADE.
Grand Marshal.
Deputy Grand Marshal—Gen. Henry Storms.
AIDS.

Gen. John Lloyd,	R. J. Belden,	A. H. Hamblen,
Capt. E. Morris,	Joseph Souden,	Col. R. J. Locke,
Francis Esquiros,	W. H. Smith,	Ald. J. Bogert,
James Dewey,	D. D. Conover,	W. H. Brinckerhoff,
J. Laborteaux,	Joseph B. Ebling,	Henry Bagshaw.

Band.
First Company Continental Guard, Capt. J. C. Helme,
Second Company Continental Guards, Capt. E. B. Goulin,
as Escort to the
Arch-Chancery of the United States.
Honorable Chancery of the State of New-York.
The Grand and Past-Grand Sachems.
Orator of the Day.
Grand Chaplain and Clergy.
And distinguished guests from other States.
IN CARRIAGES.
FIRST DIVISION.
Band.
Col. Henry V. Lovell, Marshal.
Aids.—B. C. Dean, Edward Cornell.
Delegation from New-Jersey.
Alpha Chapter, No. 1.
Washington Continental Guard, Capt. Darrow, escort to Washington Chapter, No. 2.
Company A, American Volunteers, Capt. Jos. S. Morgan, as escort to
Warren Chapter, No. 3.
Capt. Hall's Troop.
SECOND DIVISION.
Band.
John W. T. Van Ricer, Marshal.
Aids.—G. A. Nurse, Lawrence Martin.
Manhattan Chapter, No. 4.
American Chapter, No. 6.
Columbia Chapter, No. 7.
Putnam Chapter, No. 8.
Band.
Franklin Chapter, No. 9.
Continental Chapter, No. 12.
Band.
Hancock Chapter, No. 14.
THIRD DIVISION.
Albert Freese, Marshal.
Aids.—Lewis G. Kirk, Cyrus Schoonmaker.
Band.
Warren Light Guard, as escort to
Decatur Chapter, No. 16.
Washington Camp, No. 1, Junior Sons of America.
Lexington Chapter, No. 17.
National Chapter, No. 19.
Charter Oak Chapter, No. 21.
Champe Chapter, No. 23.
Bunker Hill Chapter, No. 27.
FOURTH DIVISION.
Captain Thos. B. Rumsen, Marshal.
Aids.—Capt. M. C. Hagadorn, J. A. Boutelle.
Band.
Lindsay Blues, escort to
Excelsior Chapter, No. 28.
Schuyler Chapter, No. 29.
Jasper Chapter, No. 35.
New-York Chapter, No. 41.
E Pluribus Unum Chapter, No. 45.
FIFTH DIVISION.
Col. Lewis J. Parker, Marshal.
Aids.—G. Hendenshot, Horace A. Bliss.
Band.
Lone Star Guard, escort to
Ironsides Chapter, No. 47.
Wayne Chapter, No. 52.
Fort Green Chapter, No. 54.
Empire Chapter, No. 55.
Montauk Chapter, No. 60.
SIXTH DIVISION.
Col. Joseph A. Foster, Marshal.
Aids.—Elias F. Bruce, G. W. Jarbes.
Henry Clay Chapter, No. 61.
Nathan Hale Chapter, No. 63.
Brooklyn Chapter, No. 68.
Central Chapter, No. 71.
American Flag Chapter, No. 84.
Daniel Boone Chapter, No. 88.
Plymouth Rock Chapter, No. 91.
Oriental Chapter, No. 96.
The procession will pass out of the west gate, march around the Park, enter the east gate, and pass in review before the Mayor and Common Council, and then proceed up Broadway, through Canal-st. to Hudson-st., through to 8th-av. and 14th-st. to the Academy of Music, where the exercises of the day are to be held. The procession will enter the Academy, and occupy the seats secured for them. When the general procession has entered the Academy, the Marshals, Aids and cavalcade will repair to the south entrance of the Academy, dismount, and proceed in a body to the Hall, where they will be received and conducted to the places assigned them, by the Committee of Arrangements. At the close of the exercises, the Chapters will retire in order, under the direction of their respective Marshals.
The Grand Marshal's head-quarters, on the day of parade, will be in the Library-room, in the southwest corner of the City Hall. JOHN H. BRIGGS, Grand Marshal.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON,
FEBRUARY 22, 1856.
The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council respectfully announce to their fellow-citizens the following programme of arrangements:
The National Standard will be raised on the City Hall and other public buildings, and at sunrise the Veteran Corps of Artillery will fire a national salute on the Battery.
At 12 o'clock noon the Veteran Corps will be reviewed by his Honor the Mayor, and the Common Council, in front of the City Hall.
At 12½ o'clock P. M. the Mayor and Common Council will review the procession of the Order of United Americans and the military in front of the City Hall, and a national salute of thirty-one guns will be fired in honor of the day.
In the evening, a Transparency of Washington will be illuminated.
The proprietors of hotels and masters of shipping in port, are respectfully requested to have the national colors raised at masthead during the day.

Aldermen.	*Councilmen.*
JOHN H. BRIGGS, Ch'mn.	J. N. T. VAN RIPER, Ch'mn.
PETER P. VOORHIS,	ORLANDO GRAY,
PETER FULMER,	GEO. W. WARNER,
JOHN CLANCY,	JAMES D. MARTIN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN,	ISAAC O. SKAATS.

COMMEMORATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN BROOKLYN.—The Young Men's American National Club of Kings County will celebrate the above-named anniversary by interesting public exercises, consisting of music, an oration by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, and presentation of a magnificent banner by the ladies of Kings County, at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Seats reserved for the ladies. Admission free. To be followed by a grand Banquet at Rathbun's (late Globe) Hotel, Fulton, near Clinton-st. Tickets $1 50—to be obtained of the Executive Committee and at Rathbun's Hotel. WM. E. LEWIS, President.

A. P. A. CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The various Lodges of the A. P. A. will assemble on the morning of the 22d, at St. John's Park, right resting on Laight-st., at 9 o'clock, and march up Canal to Broadway, thence to South Ferry, through Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, to Court, Court to Fulton-st., Fulton to the Ferry, through Fulton-st., New-York, to Broadway, Broadway to west gate of Park, cross the Park, thence up Chatham-st., Bowery and 4th-av. to Union Park and dismiss. The various Lodges will report themselves to the G. M. immediately upon their arrival.
WALTER O'REILLY, G. M.

DEDICATION.—The Broad-st. M. E. Church, (Newark, N. J.) will be dedicated to the worship and service of Almighty God on FRIDAY, Feb. 22, the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday. Services during the day in the following order: At 10½ A. M., Preaching and Dedicatory Services, by Rev. Bishop M. SIMPSON, D. D. At 3 P. M., Preaching by Rev. Bishop G. F. PIERCE, D. D., of the M. E. Church South. At 7 P. M., Preaching by Rev. Bishop E. L. JANES, D. D. The friends of the enterprise everywhere are respectfully invited to attend.
NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5, 1856. H. COX, Pastor.

A. P. A.—GRAND CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—By Waldenses Lodge No. 9, in the Broadway Tabernacle, Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock P. M. An address will be delivered on Washington and the Revolution, by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, and on William the Third and his glorious achievements, by Rev. J. B. FINLEY, LL. D. Tickets 25 cents each—can be had at WM. HALL & SONS', No. 237 Broadway, and at the door on the evening. By order of the Committee.
FRANCIS McMULKIN, Sec'y.

MARINERS' FESTIVAL.—For the Benefit of the Widows and Children of Seamen, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. J. S. INSKIP and others. A poem, by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, formerly a sailor. Music by the Choir. Tickets 25 cents each. To be had at the door.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—Will meet in full uniform, at head-quarters, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the birth-day of Washington. A salute will be fired in the Park at noon. Lieutenants Baker and Fox will have the field pieces and ammunition ready. By order of A. W. JONES, Lieut. Col. Com'g.

O. U. A.—The Tenth Anniversary of the Washington Association will be celebrated by a Ball on the 22d of February at Miller's City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. All can appear in uniform who desire it.
E. C. HOWES, President.

LECTURE.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will lecture on the Japan Expedition, SATURDAY, the 23d, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway.

200 TEA SETS.
FINE FRENCH CHINA, comprising the regular 44 pieces, will be sold for $6 50 each.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 236 and 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO DEALERS IN FANCY ARTICLES.—LUBIN'S Extracts Soaps, Pomades, Toilet Powder.
LOW'S Brown and White Windsor Soap.
LOW'S Honey Tablets, Ox Marrow, Pomatum, &c.
CLEAVER'S Honey Soap, Shaving Cream, Marrow.
HAIR GLOVES, Hair Straps, Rubbers, &c.
BRUSHES, English and French Tooth, Hair, Cloth.
TURKISH TOWELS, Toweling, Bathing Gloves.
SPONGES, a large assortment, fine Toilet, &c.
ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN Perfumery, &c.
Imported and for sale wholesale at low prices by
SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 170 William-st.

W[illegible]

[illegible]
EVENING, Feb. [illegible].
PROGRAMME.
[illegible] L. M. GOTTSCHALK [illegible]
Mr. APTOMMAS.
[illegible] L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
[illegible]
Mr. GOTTSCHALK being unavoidably obliged to postpone his departure to Lima for six or eight weeks, will during this time accede to the request of numerous friends, and receive a limited number of pupils on the piano-forte. [illegible]
A new and correct edition of the LAST HOPE is in course of publication. [illegible]
The MARCHE DE NUIT will also be published in a few days, and may be found at the music stores.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S SIXTH PIANO-FORTE SOIREE.
Will take place at Dodworth's Rooms,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 29.
For particulars, see programmes at the Music Stores and Daily Papers of the [illegible] inst.

PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE PRIZE TICKETS
Are received for the admission of four persons each to BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway. Tickets for sale at the Box Office from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR, OR 11 FOR TEN DOLLARS.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET,—GREAT SUCCESS.—The most perfect representation ever offered to the public.
THE WINTER'S TALE.
Received with cheers of genuine applause by the public and the unanimous [illegible] of all the papers. The Scenery is the most magnificent and beautiful description. The Costumes all new, rich, elegant and appropriate. The acting by the best artists of the day, and the whole forming
A GRAND SHAKSPERIAN TREAT,
worthy the warm attention of every appreciating lover of the drama.
Leontes, Mr. H. Perry; Hermione, Mrs. A. Parker; Florizel, Mr. Reynolds; Autolycus, Mr. Burton; Old Shepherd, Mr. Moore; Clown, Mr. Johnston; Perdita, Miss Emily Thorne.
The new Scenery consists of a Vestibule in a Sicilian Palace, with view of Mount Etna; the Queen's Chamber, the Temple of Apollo at Delphos; the Tribunal in Bohemia; the Palace of Leontes; the Sea Coast during a Storm; Appearance of Time, surrounded by Clouds; the Farm Grounds; Perdita's Cottage, and View in Bohemia; the Palace of the Bohemian King; the celebrated Statue Scene in the Sicilian Palace.
Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, the pretty, famous and popular comedienne and vocalist, is engaged and will appear on MONDAY next.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7¼ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, the performance will commence with the Comedietta of
BALANCE OF COMFORT.
Mr. Torrington ...... Mr. G. Jordan
Mrs. Torrington ...... Miss Laura Keene
To be followed by
NOVELTY.
The Directress ...... Miss Laura Keene
Novelty (with songs) ...... Miss Rosalie Durand
To conclude with
THE LOTTERY TICKET.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT—LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.
MOST ATTRACTIVE BILL!
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MISS LAURA KEENE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1856,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedick ...... Mr. G. Jordan | Dogberry ...... Mr. [illegible]
Claudio ...... Mr. C. Clarke | Verges ...... Mr. T. B. Johnston
Beatrice ...... Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with the new burlesque of
NOVELTY.
The Box Book is open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, 5th night of
HERNE, THE HUNTER.
Herne, the Hunter ...... Mr. Conway
Henry VIII., King of England ...... Mr. [illegible]
Duke of Richmond ...... Mr. A. W. Fenno
Duke of Suffolk ...... Mr. [illegible]
Mabel Lynwood, daughter of Tristram ...... [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, 1856, will be presented, the Comedy entitled
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Young Marlow ... Mr. Lester | Miss Hardcastle ... Mrs. Hoey
Tony Lumpkin ... Mr. Walcot | Miss Neville ... Mrs. Stevens
POCAHONTAS.
Powhatan ... Mr. Brougham | Pocahontas ... [illegible]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Feb 22, will be presented C. W. Taylor's Grand Romantic Drama, entitled
HERNE, THE HUNTER.
Herne, the Hunter ...... C. L. Fox
Queen Katharine ...... [illegible]
To commence with the Drama of
THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO.
Manuel ...... Mr. J. H. Allen
To conclude with the Pantomime of the
GOLDEN AXE.
Columbine ...... Miss Fanny Herring

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, (Friday,) Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock, TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER, followed by the Farce of [illegible]. EVENING, at 6¾ o'clock, RAFFAELLE, and the new farce, DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES. [illegible] the PERFORMANCE IN THE DEN OF LIONS will take place at 2½ and 7 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, the popular Burlesque on
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Preceding the opera,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
of a superior order. New songs, dances, &c.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily. Price $1—or 11 for $10.

MUSICAL MATINEES.—MASON & BERGMANN'S FOURTH CLASSICAL MATINEE will be given at Dodworth's Academy, (No. 806 Broadway,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Trio by RUBINSTEIN will be repeated; and BACH'S Triple Concerto for three Piano-fortes, with quintet accompaniment, will be played, for the first time in New-York, by Messrs. SCHARFENBERG, TIMM and MASON. Tickets for sale at the music stores and at the door.

A DAY OF AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES, LADIES, JUVENILES, AND PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—"HERNE THE HUMBUG," the great burlesque, and "MAGIC BARREL," the laughable pantomime, are to be performed at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE SATURDAY AFTERNOON of the present week, for their especial accommodation.

AN EXCURSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN.—For 25 cents, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Passengers start every evening at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Two afternoon trains on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. Conductors, E. A. WEST and W. HEINE.

"HERNE THE HUMBUG."—With the pantomime of the "MAGIC BARREL," will be performed this coming SATURDAY AFTERNOON at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE for the especial accommodation of ladies and juveniles, the directors of asylums, and principals of schools.

LADIES AND CHILDREN—Must not forget that the great burlesque of "HERNE THE HUMBUG," together with the pantomime of the "MAGIC BARREL," will be performed this coming SATURDAY AFTERNOON at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

SMITH & CO.'S MAMMOTH PANORAMA OF CALIFORNIA—Now attracting [illegible] at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway. [illegible] this week. Tickets 25 cents. [illegible] at 7½ o'clock.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE [illegible]

D[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, Feb. [illegible]

[illegible]
WARREN WARD, No. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] The municipal functionaries in and about the City Hall are amusing themselves just now, in the lack of any primary election or [illegible], in reviving the "Frank McLaughlin joke," which had such a run just after the breaking out of the California fever. The style and character of the entertainment may be guessed from the following true statement: A large flour dealer, doing business in Cortlandt-street, noted especially for the smallness of his [illegible], received a note yesterday bearing the signature of "C. Rankins," asking him to call at 2 P. M. at the Street Commissioner's Office, as the writer wished to negotiate for the purchase of some flour. Punctually at the hour the flour dealer made his appearance, and inquired for Mr. Rankins. He was told that Mr. Rankins had just left, and gone to the Office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. The flour dealer made a rapid exit, and renewed his inquiry at the Office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. Here he is informed that Mr. Rankins left, five minutes before, for Mr. Valentine's, the Clerk's Office. The flour merchant makes another hurried exit, and receives information that the object of his inquiry has just left for the City Library. Hurrying thither, he receives the announcement that Rankins just left for the Tombs. Arriving at the Tombs, Mr. C. Rankins is found—absent; and the sweating flour merchant is shown a company of victims who have been the same rounds, and are equally happy and warm with the official practical joke.

Destructive Fire in Forsyth-street—Loss about $50,000.

A very destructive fire occurred on Wednesday evening. The loss is estimated at about $50,000. It broke out at a quarter to 10 o'clock, in the four-story brick building, Nos. 67 and 69 Forsyth-street, occupied by Hermon V. Steams, picture-frame manufacturer. The flames spread rapidly in all directions, and before extinguished, partly or wholly destroyed several buildings.

The fire originated about the boiler in the sawmill of Henry A. James.

No. 71, a two-story frame building, occupied in part by John Fink, as a dwelling, was totally destroyed; insured for $500 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. Thomas Crane and Mary Radley also occupied apartments in No. 71; their loss is about $300.

No. 65 was also destroyed; loss $1,000.

No. 73, occupied by two families; loss $1,500.

A five-story brick building in the rear of Nos. 67 and 69 was totally destroyed. It was occupied by John Gibbs, die maker; loss $20,000.

A building in the rear of No. 71 was partly destroyed; loss $1,500.

All the buildings in the rear were more or less damaged, and their various occupants sustained a loss of about $1,100 each.

The names of the occupants are as follows: John Howe, manufacturer of shears and scissors; Conrad Smith, scroll sawyer; Mathew Bentley, file cutter; John Hubley, fancy moulding; William Miller, looking glasses; G. C. Gibson, mustard grinder; J. P. Gale & Son, bung makers.

Mr. Steams's loss is about $20,000—partly insured. Mr. James' loss is between $10,000 and $15,000. Mr. Rowe's loss was between $1,500 and $2,000. Insured for $500 in St. Mark's Company.

The buildings on the opposite side of the street were several times on fire, but were saved with great exertion.

The building in which the fire originated was owned by Geo. A. Hoyt, and was valued at $20,000.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.

While the fire in Forsyth-street was raging, another fire broke out in the building No. 295 Front-street, but did not cause more than $500 damage. It was occupied by Thomas Pinckney, block and pump maker, and by Newman & Randall, boat builders.

Board of Education.

The regular session of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday evening, at the Hall of the Board, Andrew H. Green, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication from the School Officers of the Twentieth Ward relative to heating apparatus, was read and referred to the Committee on Warming and Ventilation.

A memorial from the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, objecting to the existence of the daily Normal School. Referred to the Executive Committee on the Normal Schools.

A communication from the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, relative to the site for the school in Chrystie-street, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School Houses.

A communication from the School Officers of the Thirteenth Ward, relative to repairs and alterations in W. S. No. 34, was referred to the same Committee.

An application from the East River Industrial School for supplies, was referred to the Supply Committee.

A communication from the School Officers of the Twenty-second Ward, relative to a new school in Forty-fourth-street, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School Houses.

A communication from the Thirteenth Ward, relative to heating apparatus, was referred to the Committee on Warming and Ventilation.

A communication from Lewis W. Engel, relative to the teaching of drawing, was referred to the Committee on School Books and Course of Studies.

Also, from Wm. R. Rhoades relative to balance due him—to Finance Committee.

Mr. Miller presented the report of the Committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature relative to the inequality of school taxation and distribution. The memorial presents a statistical view of the facts, showing that the City pays nearly $300,000 annually to support schools in the State. The memorial was read and ordered to be printed, attested and forwarded to Albany.

Mr. Nelson presented a report from the Executive Committee on Normal Schools, recommending a change in the standard of qualification for the daily Normal School. The report elicited a long and earnest discussion, at the close of which it was adopted.

A report from the Committee on Warming and Ventilation, relative to ventilating the Hall of the Board, was read and adopted.

The plans for the addition to Ward School No. 44 in the Fifth Ward, were approved.

The report of the Committee on Sites and School Houses, relative to a location for a colored school in the Twentieth Ward, was read and adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee relative to the extra work on Ward School No. 24, in Elm-street, was presented. It is strongly condemnatory of the system of bringing in extra bills for work after the contracts are fulfilled. The report recommends that a full and particular estimate and statement of all repairs and alterations be made, covering every item, and leaving as far as possible, nothing to be provided for under claims for extras. The report was adopted.

A report from the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, relative to the election of John Crowe as Trustee of the Fourth Ward, was ordered to be printed and made the special order at the next meeting.

A report from the Committee on By-Laws recommending alterations was ordered to the table to be printed.

The Board adjourned.

Daring Highway Robbery.

Three men, named Daniel O'Neil, Edward McCarty and Robert Wilson, were Wednesday brought before Justice Connolly, at the Tombs, charged with highway robbery. From the statement for the prosecution it appears that on Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, Hans Behrens, a German sailor, started from a dance-house in Washington-street, where he had been spending the evening, to go to his boarding-house, a short distance off. He had proceeded but a short distance when he was pursued by five men, who, on coming up to him assaulted him violently. Two of the villains held him by the arms and another by the throat, so that he could not speak, while the other two took from his vest pocket a silver watch valued at $12; besides which, they searched and tore his pockets, in hopes of obtaining more booty, but in this they were disappointed. The highwaymen then released their victim and fled. Behrens followed close behind, crying "Watch," as he ran. Sergeant Allison, of the reserve corps, and Officer Murphy, of the First Ward, joined in the chase, and succeeded after much exertion, in arresting the prisoners. Their two accomplices escaped. The prisoners were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Gamblers Once More.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 21.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

Yesterday the cases of William and Eden Norris, postponed from Wednesday, were called on. Mr. Brewer, their counsel, read eight affidavits from respectable citizens, testifying to their general good character, showing that they had given up the premises in which, while their superintendence, gambling had been carried on, and that for some time past they had contemplated the abandonment of their mode of life, and their establishment in a respectable business.

[illegible]

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 37, 43, 47, 48, 50, 49, 56 to 57.

Superior Court.—General Term.—Motions [illegible] Nos. 5, 49, 46, 151, [illegible] 167, 159 [illegible] 165, 150, 147, 157, 170, 65, 149, 148, 149, 16, 166, 135.

Superior Court.—Nos. 660, [illegible] 603, 466, 712 to 716, 725 to 729, 721, 733, 703, 667, 809, 783 to 792.

Common Pleas.—Part I.—Nos. 74 to 66, 83, 84, 616 on Jury Calendar and 27. Part II.—Nos. 7, 10, 33 to 35, 44. By Judge without Jury in both Courts.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Jurors have been discharged for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Feb. 21.

DECISIONS.

Bridges vs. Hyatt.—Report to be affirmed without costs of appeal, if plaintiff consent to deduct $55. Otherwise, new trial granted without costs of appeal.

The report is not clearly against the weight of evidence. If a builder agree to pay $25 a day for every day's delay beyond a certain time, and the fact of the delay was occasioned by the owner, the burden of proof is on the owner, to show that the builder was really guilty of negligence in not completing in due time. *Query.*—Whether the owner can insist on any deduction if he was a partial causer of the delay.

A builder who has assigned his claim for work done, with a covenant that the whole is due, is a competent witness for the assignee.

Livingston vs. Banks.—Rules laid down in the opinion for assessing the plaintiff damages in an action on covenants as to a title of land, where the purchaser is evicted of part of the land.

The covenants of title, &c., being by two tenants in common, one of whom is since dead, the action may be against his executors and the survivor. The purchaser having sold one of the four lots, purchased by him with covenants of title, and one without covenants, cannot recover damages as to either of those lots; as to them, the grantees, if any one, are to recover.

Mills vs. Thursby, et al, executors.—Form of judgment to be modified, without cost of appeal to either party.

In a proceeding under the code in the nature of an action against executors, on a judgment against their testator, the judgment, no matter what the answer of the defendants may be, is not to be against them personally, or in a general form for the debt, but is to be special that the debt be levied on the property of the testator in their hands, or what may come to their hands. The judgment for the costs may be against them personally, or against their estate, as the Court may direct.

Mills vs. Thursby.—Second case. Case settled, to be added to case made on appeal.

Clarkson vs. Wells.—Judgment for defendant affirmed, with costs.

An action cannot be sustained against a Justice of the Peace merely because he has omitted to return, or *certiorari*, some of the evidence taken before him, when there is no proof of malice on the part of the Justice, or of injury to the plaintiff, or that the cause was ever brought to a hearing, or the *certiorari*, or that the omission was material to the plaintiff's success.

Murphy vs. Logan.—Report of referee affirmed, without costs of appeal.

There is some evidence to sustain the report of the referee, but it is so slight that no costs should be given on the appeal. [redacted]

Geshaldt vs. Wolf.—Judgment to be reduced to $400, with costs below, but no costs on the appeal, if plaintiff do not consent, new trial to be granted, without costs to either party.

Harper vs. The Mutual Insurance Company of Albany.—Judgment for plaintiffs on verdict of the Jury.

The defendants having insured against the hazard of the printing business, and it being established by the evidence that camphene is a necessary and ordinary material used in the process of printing, they are liable, notwithstanding that the use of that material may have occasioned the loss.

Thompson vs. The Eagle Life and Health Insurance Company.—Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict of the Jury.

In the absence of all fraud, and some interest being shown,—namely, that of a creditor in the life of his debtor,—the amount for which the premium was demanded and paid, must be deemed the value of the interest of the insured, as fixed by mutual agreement. Such policies of insurance are of a dangerous tendency, yet the law seems to sanction that [redacted]

[illegible] vs. *The Eighth-avenue Bank.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

The original cause of action against the Bank on their protested circulating notes, was not destroyed, but only diminished by the acceptance of a partial dividend from the Bank Department. As to the balance the defendants, by demurring, admit that it was "duly demanded," and that it has "not been paid." The legal consequence, that they are still "justly indebted to the plaintiff" as claimed on his complaint.

Quackenbush vs. Johnson.—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs.

Johnson had a large interest in the business, and was to carry it on for several years in conjunction with Smith, and was to receive a large allowance "for his responsibility and attention in conducting the business," and was, therefore, in law, if not in fact, a partner as between Smith & Co., and persons dealing with them.

[illegible] *vs. Burnham.*—Decree of Surrogate affirmed with costs.

The mistake in the judgment docket was a mere clerical error. It stated the judgment to have been *recovered* in 1852, instead of 1851. In all other respects it was perfect. Such an error prejudices no one, and no one, therefore, should be allowed to avail himself of it. The date of the docket itself is admitted to have been correct.

Jewett vs. Russell, et al.—Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs. The demand sued on belonged to the assignors of the plaintiff. The alleged payment was made with full notice to other persons not entitled to receive it. There is also a particular fitness, although it may not be a legal reason, that the avails of the error in question should go to those from whom the error came.

Faxon vs. The Eagle Life and Health Insurance Company.—Judgment for plaintiff, on the verdict of the jury, affirmed with costs.

CASES TO BE RE-ARGUED.

Carow vs. Hall and four others of the same nature.—*Carnley, Sheriff vs. Hopper.*—The other cases which were argued before Justice Morris, and in which no consent that they be decided by the other two Justices, has been given, will also be re-argued.

Wright vs. Delafield—Berrien vs. Wright.—Reserved to May term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Feb. 20.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS—HABEAS CORPUS.

In re Charles L. Stephani.—In a suit pending between Edward Beck and others against Charles Stephani and others, an injunction was ordered against the defendants, which Stephani refused to obey, and the plaintiffs obtained an attachment against him for contempt. It appearing that his violation of the injunction had been of serious injury to the plaintiffs, the Court imposed a fine of $8,087 70, and committed him to the custody of the Sheriff, to be confined in the City prison until the fine should be paid. This occurred last year, and when Sheriff Orser went out of office he bequeathed the charge to his successor.

Mr. Stephani has obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, and claims that he was once discharged from arrest by Mr. Orser, and for some days was at liberty, when he was re-arrested under the old warrant. This act, he claims, was illegal, and that he should, therefore, be set at liberty.

His Honor took the papers and promised to render a decision soon.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

A POLICEMAN ARRESTED FOR STOPPING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

A little spec of war has arisen in the City between the officials of mine Uncle Sam and the good Policemen of this municipality. The former insist that the wagons carrying mail bags to the Railroad Dépôt have the right of transit in preference to every other kind of vehicle. They demand to go ahead whether the street is passable or impassable. The "stars" say that the orders are for every carriage to take its turn, and the result is that one of the "stars" has been arrested and committed.

Terrific Explosion in Louisville—Four Persons Killed.

From the Louisville Democrat, Feb. 18.

One of the boilers of Louisville Paper Mill, located in the lower portion of this city, exploded about 7½ o'clock on Saturday morning, killing four persons and wounding two others. From the *Evening Bulletin* of Saturday we gather the following particulars:

The boilers are in the rear of the mill, and covered by a shed. The flue was lifted up erect and fell against one of the walls, making a large hole in it. The engine was broken to pieces. Some of the brick from the building were thrown a great distance, but did no damage.

The persons certainly killed are Thomas Gamon, a girl named Mellor, and John Prior, the negro fireman. Their bodies have been found. Daniel Dailey was missing at 11 o'clock this morning, but his body had not been found. Ben. Stump was badly scalded, and his son had a leg broken and a gash about four inches long in the forehead.

These persons were all employed in the mill. Gamon and Dailey had families. One was about 40 and the other was about 50 years of age. The girl Mellor was about 15. She had just come to work and stopped in front of the boiler to warm, when it burst. Her mother resides on Main-street, opposite the mill. The engineer was at breakfast, and had been absent about fifteen minutes when the explosion occurred.

We have no idea what the loss occasioned will be. It will probably be three or four thousand dollars.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

Linen Playing Cards.—Southern and Western dealers and [illegible] will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned [illegible] at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

[illegible]—Corrected Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—The demand continues pretty brisk at buoyant rates. The general supply is reduced, and owners are not anxious sellers. The transactions since our last include 140 pkgs. Java at 14½c.@14¾c.; 250 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 12c.@12½c.; and 1,500 Rio at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been very actively inquired for at full and rising prices, with sales reported since our last of nearly 10,000 bales, here and in transitu. We now quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9¼	9¼
Middling	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10¾
Middling Fair	11	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
Fair	11¼	11½	11⅝	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour are without any essential alteration, sales having been reported since our last of some 7,500 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$6 75	@ $6 87½
Straight State	6 87½	@ 7 00
Favorite and Extra State	7 00	@ 7 75
Mixed Western	6 75	@ 6 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	6 87½	@ 7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 25	@ 7 50
Common to Good Ohio	7 00	@ 7 50
Fancy Ohio	7 50	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	7 75	@ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 50	@ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 87½	@ 8 12½
Extra Genesee	8 50	@ 10 75

Canadian rules quiet and languid, with sales of about 650 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $7@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Southern continues dull and heavy. The sales since our last amount to about 1,700 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 50@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $4 75@$6 75 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal appears dull and heavy, at $3 62½@$3 75 for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $3 18¾@$3 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is still inactive and somewhat nominal,—parties disagreeing about prices. The receipts and stock are light, but owners are willing sellers, though not at rates to suit purchasers. Rye is very dull and unsettled. We have heard of no important sales since our last. Barley is quiet, yet steady at $1 15@$1 27 ℔ bushel. Oats are freely offered and are worth but 47c.@48c. for Western; 45c.@46c. for State; and 37c.@41c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn is more active, but is otherwise without improvement,—the sales since our last including about 45,000 bushels at 68c.@75c. for round yellow and white; 72c.@76c. for Southern do. and do., and mixed; and 75c.@77c. for Western mixed, ℔ bushel.

HAY—River continues at $1 18¾@$1 43¾ ℔ 100 lbs., with a reduced supply and moderate inquiry.

HOPS—Are retailing at 7c.@10c. ℔ lb.

IRON—The inquiry is moderate and prices steady.

LATHS—Scarce and nominal.

LEAD—Is in moderate supply, and held above the views of buyers.

LIME—The available stock is still quite limited, and quotations are entirely nominal.

MOLASSES—We heard that 800 bbls. New-Orleans found buyers, at 40c.@44c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—We have nothing particularly new to notice under this head.

OILS—Holders are asking prices much above the views of buyers for Whale and Sperm, which circumstance impedes business therein. Olive has not varied. Linseed is in rather better request, at the reduced prices of 84c.@86c. ℔ gallon, but holders are not willing to sell at such figures. Lard Oil is in pretty fair request, and is steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork favors factors, with sales since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $15 81¼ for Mess, and $13 87½@$13 93¾ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are salable and firm. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon remains quiet, but steady, at 8¾c.@10c., as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard is improving, the sales including 400 bbls. Good to strictly Prime, at 10½c.@10¾c., and some kegs at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers—the sales since our last consisting of only 300 bbls., at from $8 87½@$9 62½ for Country Prime; $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$14 25 for repacked do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $12@$15 25 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 22c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Still ranges from $4 37½@$5 25 ℔ 100 lbs., with a good supply and moderate demand.

SUGARS—The demand is improving, and prices are gradually rising. The sales since our last include 270 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 7¼c.@8¼c.; and an invoice of Manila at 7¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are held a shade higher, but not very active.

WHISKY—There were 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased, mostly at 29c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the absence of later European news, due ℔ *Atlantic*, operators are reluctant to move freely. The engagements, to-day, were limited, and rates exhibited no important change.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 46 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform guage to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi, and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of
WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.,
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1855, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The business of the Treasury Department of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be transacted on and after this date, at No. 28 Pine-st., in the rear building, and the Transfer Books will be found there on and after the 1st day of March.
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.
New-York, Feb. 18, 1856.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 58 Wall-st.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
$60,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per. cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 2 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-CREEK COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Creek Company, will be held at their office, No. 91 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on MONDAY, March 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., when an election for five Directors will be held.
F. MERINO, Jr., Secretary.

FLUSHING RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS—Each $1,000—Interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. Mortgage for $6,000, on valuable improved Brooklyn property. Mortgage for $4,400 on new brown-stone front on 42d-st. For sale by GREEN & SEWELL, 30 Wall-st.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF—No. 17 William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—Advances in cash made upon vessels at sea or in port by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by P. C. CROMWELL, No. 16 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

STOCK FOR SALE.—A number of Shares of Fire Insurance Stock.
EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 302 Broome-st.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Loans procured on bond and mortgage.
Geo. W. Corning. Geo. F. Britton.

FOR SALE.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expense of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices.*

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable country residences for sale, on the banks of the Hudson River, about half a mile below the depôt at Fishkill Landing, containing about 18 acres. The house is of stone and contains nine rooms, besides the basement, kitchen and cellars. The place is well stocked with the best varieties of fruits of all kinds, and has a water-front of about ¼ of a mile, being the residence of JOHN WILTSE, lately deceased. Also a very eligible and elevated building site, containing about 17 acres, being about a quarter of a mile south of the depôt at Fishkill Landing. Apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. WILTSE, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AT PRIVATE SALE—Situated within one mile of Morristown, on the railroad to Madison, containing 20 acres of good land, about 100 apple trees of choice fruit, 500 peach, 75 plum, and 50 quince, 50 grape vines, 150 currants and gooseberry, raspberries, strawberry and asparagus bed. On the premises is a good house, containing ten rooms, modern built, with water in the kitchen, a beautiful lawn in front, shaded with forest and fruit trees, a barn, carriage-house, granary, bath-house, ice-house filled. For terms and full particulars, apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—Water-power and mill property, together with several dwelling-houses, mechanics' shops, store-houses, &c., and about 30 acres of land, at Centre Falls, on the Battenkill River, in the township of Greenwich, Washington County, two miles from Union village, 30 miles north from Troy. A rare opportunity for a company or a capitalist to make money, as the water-power is superior, (3,100 tons water passing every minute.) Will be sold for cash, or fair exchange for City property. Apply to or address E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

YONKERS RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—The house, a two-story cottage, contains ten rooms, a good cellar, all well finished, and at present in the completest order. The grounds, about one acre, are beautifully laid out with walks, and ornamented with shade and fruit trees, grape vines, and shrubs and roses of many varieties. It is substantial and convenient throughout, and its location unexceptionable. Price $6,600; of which sum $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The furniture and carpets, all nearly new, will be sold on equally as good terms, if desired. Address New-York Post-Office, Box No. 3,188.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st. near Madison-av., 34½ feet front by 45 feet deep, with brown store front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 35 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or of G. T. LE FORT & CO., No. 341 Broadway, N. Y.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A country place, thirty minutes from Jersey City by Erie Railroad, and three minutes from Hyler's Depôt—situated on the edge of the village of Aquackanonk. There are 17 acres of land, unsurpassed for beauty of location, in excellent condition; a variety of fruit-trees; half an acre of strawberries, &c. The house is very commodious, 46 by 47 feet, with all the modern improvements—seven rooms on first floor, conservatory, ice-house, farm-house, barn, and outbuildings. For further particulars inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 237 Grand-st., near Bowery, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE, No. 37 SEVENTH-ST., West of 2d-av.—A substantial three-story brick dwelling, 25 feet wide, one block from 2d, 3d and 4th-av. Railroads and Astor-place stages, and a few minutes' walk from Broadway. Gas and Croton water. Two-thirds purchase money remain on mortgage.
THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, No. 51 Wall-st.,
corner of William.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Brick cottage, with piazza front and rear, in Court-st., near Union, 2-story, basement and cellar, $4,500. Also, a neat 3-story, basement and cellar brick house in Baltic-st., near Clinton; gas, marble mantels, &c., in fine order, $4,000. Also, brick house in Dean-st., near Hoyt, lot 25x100; house has gas, marble mantels, grates, &c., $4,000. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—In Ridgefield, Conn., several beautiful village residences, with from one to ten acres each; genteel improvements, fruits, flowers, &c., on Main-st.; shaded walks, elevated and healthy; churches, schools, &c. Prices from $1,500 to $6,700 each. Present owners going west. For circulars, diagrams, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—For a genteel dwelling-house in New-York; three 3-story and basement brick dwelling-houses, with all modern improvements, situate Nos. 26, 30 and 32 Harrison-st., Brooklyn; some cash will also be paid in an exchange. Inquire of N. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For an unencumbered farm or country residence. Property in the central part of the City of Brooklyn. Apply at Nos. 110 and 117 Nassau-st.; room No. 8, first floor, rear hall.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—[illegible] Wall 19th-st., 12 years of lease [illegible] two renewals of 21 years each. Ground rent [illegible] Front and rear buildings. [illegible] Apply to LEWIS ELBERT, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement [illegible] house, No. [illegible] West 22d-st., near 6th-av. The main building is 25 feet wide by 60 feet, and extension [illegible] the first floor. It contains all the modern improvements, and has been put in complete order the past Fall without regard to expense. It will require no outlay for a long time, and will be sold at a low price. For permission to see the premises, apply to E. W. BULL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The House and Lot No. [illegible] Grove-st.; lot 25 ft. 6 in. by 100, house 25 ft. 6 in. by 54; built by the present owner expressly for his own residence, in the best manner, with all the modern improvements and in one of the most desirable locations for a residence in the City. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The English basement, four-story house (well built, and in a first-class neighborhood,) No. 87 West 36th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements; gas chandeliers and fixtures throughout the house, complete—with part of the furniture. Can be seen from 2 till 5 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 499 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two brown stone front houses, Nos. 204 and 206 2d-av. English basement, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises between 12th and 13th sts. SAMUEL SPRAGUE, No. 198 6th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of E. WISE on the premises, or No. 106 East 22d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Brick house, three stories, attic and basement, No. 236 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, furnished throughout in the best manner, and fitted with modern conveniences. For terms, &c., apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 63 Barclay-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story house, No. 263 Henry-st. It is in perfect order, with tea-room and the modern improvements. Apply to
A. S. THORP, Jr., No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The four-story modern dwelling, No. 258 West 22d-st., built in the best manner. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

LIST NO. 4.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., IN NEW-JERSEY.—3½ acres with splendid first-class stone mansion, gardener's cottage, conservatory, carriage-house, &c. 1½ miles from Jersey City on Bergen Heights, overlooking New-York Bay and Harbor, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, New-York, &c. House and 27 acres, 2 miles from Hoboken on Plank Road. 42 acres, with first-class improvements, at Elizabethtown. 15 acres on the Passaic River opposite Newark, strictly a first-class and elegant country seat. House and lot at N. Bergen for $800. Farm of 85 acres at Plainfield; 26 acres at New-Providence; 140 acres at Madison; 219 acres at Little Falls, near Paterson; 100 acres at South Brunswick; 28½ acres at Metuchen; 29 acres at Mead's Basin; 5 acres with large mansion at Long Branch; house and lot at Woodbridge; 65 acres, having over 1,500 choice apple trees in full bearing upon it, at Red Bank; 1 pretty little country seat of 22 acres at Scotch Plains. Also, 1 elegant country seat of 20 acres on the Hackensack River, 11 miles from Hoboken. For full particulars, apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LIST NO. 5.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE, &c.—20 acres at Newburg, on the Hudson River, with splendid stone mansion and wings, 56 feet front, with piazzas and balcony; fruit in great variety and abundance, and a vineyard of 2,000 vines in full bearing. 93 acres at Hamptonburg, Orange County, finely improved. Farm of 150 and one of 270 acres in Sullivan County. 93 acres at Clarkstown, Rockland County, with stock and utensils for $6,000. A fine store property in Kingston, fitted up for a dry goods store and law offices—a capital stand for a druggist. 8 acres on 169th-st. and 11th-av., New-York. 205 acres in Morgan County, Ill. 160 acres at Madison, Ill., improved, for $35 per acre. 90½ acres, with fine dwelling, large factory, machinery and water power at Glenn's Falls, New-York, for $6,000. 163½ acres at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. 270 acres at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., a fine grazing farm. 15 acres at Edgemont, Cayuga Lake. 35 acres at Clarkstown, near the dépôt. Also, half interest in the splendid hotel, having a front of 400 feet, and handsomely furnished, at Carlisle, White Sulphur Springs, Pa., to exchange for stocks, western lands, or good paper securities. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—One quarter of a mile from the Scarsdale Dépôt, Harlem Railroad, 23 miles from the City Hall. The property consists of about 8 acres of excellent land in good stone fence and tastefully ornamented, with every variety of fruit and shade trees, plants and shrubs, vines, &c. The garden is in excellent one, having asparagus and rhubarb beds, and all the small fruits in full bearing. The buildings consist of a stone dwelling-house, 40x30, with an extension, 2 stories, attic and basement, with upper and lower kitchen, and containing many conveniences not usually found in small country houses, (such as hot and cold water, furnace, 2 ranges, &c.,) also a stable and carriage house of moderate dimensions, and a well filled ice-house. The grounds were laid out and the buildings erected about three years ago, expressly for the owner's use, and form a very complete and desirable place for one of such moderate cost. Situation healthy, and neighborhood well provided with schools, churches, &c. For price and further particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 28 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 209 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, CHEAP—At Fishkill Landing, on Hudson River. Fine view of the River, Newburg and Highlands; ten minutes' walk from the Railroad Station; nearly new. In good repair, good garden, ice-house barn, &c. Inquire of JOHN OWEN, No. 52 Wall-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—Handsomely located in the village of Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., N. J., eight miles from Morristown. Any one wishing such a place can meet with a bargain. Stage runs daily to the cars. Terms easy. Apply to BAILEY BREES, No. 180 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, three rooms deep, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Beebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A neat and convenient cottage, nearly new, in modern style, with eleven rooms and sufficient closets, &c., eligibly situated, commanding a view of the river, and within six minutes' walk of the dépôt. A good garden, &c. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The four-story English-basement brick house, No. 151 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; house 17 feet 1 inch by 54—lot 98 feet 9 inches; gas and Croton water throughout. Apply to N. THURSTON & SONS, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., or D. THURSTON, No. 24 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—A large and convenient two-story house, nearly new, in modern style, eligibly situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. Lately occupied by Mr. Starr. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 3¼ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 206 Front-st., New-York.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—From 12 to 15 acres of land. It has a front of 6 or 7,000 feet upon the bay, and one of the most commanding building sites to be found. Apply to R. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., corner South and Fulton sts., New-York.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Within ten minutes' walk of Fulton ferry, in a good neighborhood, in which there are neither Irish or Dutch. A small house, or part of a large one (provided there are no children in it) will answer; the largest amount and best possible arrangement of room at the least possible expense, being the point aimed at. Address O. D. E., *Daily Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—Above 8th-st.; a well built three-story house, worth from $4,000 to $10,000. Address, with particulars, Box No. 298 Post-Office.

TO LET.

GENTEEL DWELLING HOUSES TO let with all the modern improvements.
Nos. 210 and 216 10th-st., three-story, attic and basement; 25 feet front.
No. 13 St. George's-place, 12th-st., near 2d-av., four-story and basement.
No. 226 24th-st., four-story English basement; 12½ feet front. N. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Brick house, 3 stories and basement, No. 137 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; can be seen between 12 and 2 o'clock. For terms apply to
C. F. BLAKE, No. 63 Barclay-st., New-York.

HARDWARE STORE TO LET.—A store well located for a wholesale business; and to satisfactory parties, a favorable arrangement will be made for the transfer of a good business, and a stock of goods on consignment. Address C. H. J., at office of *Journal of Commerce.*

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small family; the 2d story of a genteel 3-story brick house in Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, consisting of 3 rooms and 2 bed rooms, with back basement. References will be required. Apply at No. 224 Front-st., New-York.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICES TO LET—Light, pleasant and airy, in the second story of the Citizen's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Bowery. Inquire in the Banking [illegible]

BAKERY TO LET.—The bakery on the corner of [illegible] and Greenwich sts. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A [illegible] house [illegible] [illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story brick house Nos. [illegible] and 11 Laight-st., near Canal [illegible]. Also, the convenient and genteel 3-story house [illegible] 12 Hammond-st., near Greenwich-av. Also, the desirable store and cellar No. [illegible] 6th-av., near the Jefferson Market. Rents low. Apply to R. L. DUTCHER, No. 100 Waverly-place, near 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Next sea[illegible]. The 3-story brick dwelling N. W. corner of Clinton and Baltic sts., provided with gas, furnace, &c., &c., suitable in every respect for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. Inquire of R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 27 Trinity Building, N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET—And furniture for sale, of a small convenient three-story and basement house in the most desired part of the City, (location unexceptionable,) with water, gas and Bebee's range, in good order, and possession given 1st of April. For particulars, inquire at No. 300 South-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern-built three-story house with rear extension, No. 23 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. House has gas and Croton water. Inquire at No. 42 Bond-st., or of ST. CLAIR SMITH, Attorney, &c., No. 10 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—The fine three-story brick house No. 10 Irving-place, between 18th and 19th sts. The house is well built, with gas, Croton water, and all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN C. LORD & BRO., No. 121 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The desirable three-story and basement brick house, No. 164 Dean-st., handsomely furnished; has bath, hot and cold water; range, gas, &c.; location desirable; rent $600. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 64 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.—three-story brick, high basement, sub-cellar, water, bath and gas in the house; rent $750. Inquire of
WILLIAM SUGARDUE, No. 127 Cedar-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story and attic brick house No. 129 Greenwich-st., near Charles-st., with bath room. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The Two-story Greenwich and attic brick house No. 76 Christopher-st., near Bleecker-st. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—With furniture, situated in Port Richmond, Staten Island, within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Occupation given 1st May next. The house is a large building, with all the modern improvements, bath, &c. The grounds contain nearly three acres and are in a high state of cultivation; a stable, bathing-house, &c. [illegible], which bound it on the north; [illegible] house, in complete order. Apply to JAMES BEEKMAN & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—Called Lara, the residence of J. T. HEADLEY, Esq., at [illegible] New-Windsor, will be let furnished for one year; possession given 1st May. The house, built by the late Mr. Downing, is situated on the banks of the Hudson, and commands a view unsurpassed in beauty by any on the river. About fourteen acres of land, with four graperies in full bearing, and with a variety of fruit trees are attached to the house. For further particulars inquire of J. J. MONELL, Newburg, Orange Co.

COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Newtown, Long Island, about four miles from Williamsburg Ferry, a cottage-house and carriage-house, well of good water by the door, with all kinds of fruit trees, about ten acres of good land for a market garden, or will be let or sold, with 5 City lots. Inquire of JOHN MINOR, No. 207 Delancey-st., New-York.

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE with 9 lots of ground, cor. of Myrtle-av. and Evergreen-av., Brooklyn, near the terminus of the Myrtle-av. cars. House 25 by 18 feet, three-story and basement, newly painted and in complete order, will be rented very low to a good tenant. Rent payable in advance. Location very pleasant, and neighborhood first class. Apply to Mr. MARSTON, cor. of Division and Myrtle-avs., or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET AT HARLEM—A number of houses, in pleasant locations, at rents from $95 to $525. Also, for sale, houses at all prices; one four-story brick house on 126th-st.; one four-story frame, Croton water, &c., on 1st-av.; three on 126th-st., $1,600 each; three on 125d-st., $900 each; one on 125th-st., $1,050; three on Haven, house and store very cheap. Also, two frame houses on 126th-st. Apply to S. R. BENSON, 3d-av., corner of 125d-st.

TO LET—At a reasonable rent, the elegant spacious and well-lighted basement, under the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., suitable for an insurance company, exchange brokers, and others; fitted up with elegant counters, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET—The premises No. 102 Elm-st. There are on the lot a brick front house, three stories, suitable for, and at present occupied by cabinet and chair makers; in the rear there is a brick building three stories high, suitable for a carpenter or cabinet-maker, and at present used for such purposes; a large space in the centre for lumber. Apply to M. McCUTCHEN, at the Mechanics' Bank.

TO LET NEAR THE NAVY YARD GATE—A store and house corner of Hudson-av. and York-st., Brooklyn, occupied at present as a grocery and liquor store, with a cellar under the whole, fit for a liquor store, well calculated for an eating saloon. Apply to ISAAC C. O'BLENIS, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—The upper part of the building of the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts. The rooms being large and well lighted are adapted to a light manufacturing business. For particulars apply at the Dispensary or to D. COLDEN MURRAY, Treasurer, No. 62 South-st.

TO LEASE—On favorable terms, thirty-four lots on the northerly side of 45th-st., between 10th-av. and the Hudson River, suitable for lumber, coal, or stone yards. Apply to FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FARM TO RENT AT BEDFORD STATION—On the Harlem Railroad, containing 70 acres, well divided into plow, meadow, and pasture land; soil a gravelly loam. Upon it are a good dwelling house, two barns, &c. It will be rented for one year from April 1, 1856, for a moderate. For further particulars, inquire of WILLIAM BARRETT, at Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N. Y.

STORE TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF FISHKILL—Dutchess County, New-York.—The most convenient store for business in the place; well arranged for dispatch of business, and pleasantly situated in the centre of the village. The sales have averaged from $20,000 to $35,000 per annum. To persons commencing business it is a first-rate location, and for rent low. Possession given on the 1st of April or sooner, by JAMES GIVEN, Fishkill Village.

SMALL STORE TO LET—No. 344 Fulton-st.; excellent business location; now occupied as a confectionery. Also, a well lighted room on the second and third floor of No. 2 City Hall-place. Also, rooms in 18th-st., and a small house and plot of ground in Northville, Mich. Apply to WM. A. MARTIN, No. 3 City Hall-place, or No. 164 Bank-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious store on Broadway, suited for every description of retail or wholesale business, the more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND FIXTURES TO LET—The commodious store and fixtures recently newly fitted up, in complete order, No. 16 John-st., near Broadway. Apply to R. & P. LAURENCE, on the premises.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STORE TO LET—No. 14 John-st., with basement and sub-cellar. Inquire of Mr. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well-lighted rooms with steady power, in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets; also, in building on 1st-av., near 20th-st. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 212 Front-st., up stairs.
THOMAS BENNETT.

STEAM POWER, WITH ROOMS TO LET—Near the Harlem and New-Haven freight depôts, one block from Broadway. Inquire of THOMAS BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 144 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER—Well lighted ROOMS TO LET with steam power. Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.
R. HOE & CO.

ROOMS TO LET—With power to the New-Haven and Harlem Freight depôt. Apply to THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

STABLE TO LET—With five stalls. Inquire of No. 44 Le Roy-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by
[illegible] GAUDU, No. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RUTLAND HERALD FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the newspaper establishment known as the Rutland Herald. It is the oldest paper (the present is the 62d volume) and has always been one of the most influential in the State of Vermont. The town of Rutland is one of the most flourishing in New-England, the population having doubled in the last four years. It is the only paper published in Rutland County, which County has a population of 33,000 and more. The job office in the County, which does a very extensive and profitable business. To a practical man wishing to locate in a pleasant and thriving country village this presents a desirable opportunity. For further particulars, address the subscriber at the Astor House, New-York, to March 1, after that at Rutland, Vt.
GEORGE H. BEAMAN.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of an established ship chandlery and ship stores store, with three years' lease of the store from May next, at low rent; good chance to [illegible] one door from the corner of [illegible] For particulars inquire of M. V. BUNYON, No. [illegible] South-st.

ALSO FOR SALE, THE SCHOONER [illegible], seven years old, 150 tons burden, [illegible] in good order and well found. For particulars inquire [illegible] or the Captain on board, foot of [illegible] North River.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—Special or active, in a well-established business [illegible] Address, with real name [illegible] E. I. S. this office.

MACHINE FOR SALE—[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

THOMAS REED, Executor.
ELIZABETH REED, Executrix.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' POSITIVE SALE.—REAL ESTATE PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of Dennis Valentine, deceased: [illegible]

PETER VALENTINE, WM. T. VALENTINE, Executors.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction rooms, [illegible] a very large assortment of gold and silver pencils, of various styles and with all the modern improvements—some of which are very heavy, and from a well-known manufacturer. The stock is large and will offer inducements to the trade as well as all whom in want, as every article will be sold at whatever sacrifice, to settle an estate.

Also at the same time, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, [illegible]

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, [illegible] Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture and Merchandise generally.—The second regular trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March [illegible]. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co. and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co. and H. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; [illegible] Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—LARGE SALE OF COSTLY FURNITURE AT THE IRVING HOUSE, in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade sts., being the entire furniture of the above Hotel.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, TUESDAY, 26th, and WEDNESDAY, 27th, at the above place, the entire furniture of said Hotel, most of which has recently been put in, the order and all of the first class. For further particulars, refer to our general auction head in the Courier and Enquirer, Commercial, Post, and Express. Sale without reserve.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—Regular sales of books are held on EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING of each week, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Sales of fancy goods and furniture, paintings, bronze wares, clocks, &c., every THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination the day previous to each sale.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN AND NICHOLS.—At their salesroom, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock.—Will be sold by a dramatic [illegible] parlor furniture, and a general assortment of [illegible] paintings, mirrors, [illegible] Goods carefully packed for shipment or stored on the premises at a reasonable charge.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.—THIS DAY, at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] corner of Greenwich, [illegible]

CUMMINGS, NEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, [illegible] every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Offices, Nos. 33 and 35 William-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Interest, Debts, &c. References: [illegible] Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of FARMER, BRACE & CO., having expired by limitation, is by mutual consent dissolved. O. P. WOODFORD retiring from said firm, having disposed of his interest therein to H. E. PRATT, E. P. FARMER, and T. K. BRACE, Jr. The outstanding business will be settled at No. 4 Cortlandt-st., by the remaining partners, who are authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.

E. P. FARMER,
THOS. K. BRACE, Jr.,
H. E. PRATT,
O. P. WOODFORD.

FEB. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—H. E. PRATT, E. P. FARMER, and T. K. BRACE, Jr., having associated with them JAS. L. OAKLEY and EDWARD KING, will continue the Publishing and Bookselling business, under the firm of FARMER, BRACE & CO., at No. 4 Cortlandt-st.

FEB. 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between the subscribers, under the firm of YELVERTON & FELLOWS, expires this day, by its own limitation.

HENRY YELVERTON, Special Partner.
ROBERT YELVERTON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, } General Partners.
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the store formerly occupied by Yelverton & Fellows, Nos. 58 and 60 Front-st., under the firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN.

ROBERT YELVERTON,
STEPHEN C. WALKER,
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HOLMAN & GRAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Gray having sold all his entire interest in the concern.

THOMAS HOLMAN.
GEORGE W. GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will carry on the Painting business in all its branches as heretofore, at the old establishment, corner of Centre and White sts., under the firm-name of MILLER & HOLMAN.

JOHN W. MILLER,
THOMAS HOLMAN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WILLIAMSON & SEWARD, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, HARVEY P. WILLIAMSON retiring from said firm, having disposed of his interest to JOHN E. SEWARD, who will continue the business and settle the debts of the late firm.

HARVEY P. WILLIAMSON.
JOHN E. SEWARD.

BROOKLYN, E. D., Feb. 18, 1856.

NOTICE.—The copartnership of SUFFERNS, SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by W. C. SMITH, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.

[illegible], Feb. 20, 1856.

MR. STEWART H. BROWN.—Has been admitted as a partner into our houses, and will reside in Liverpool.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NEW-YORK SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and refined with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ½ to 6 in. [illegible], for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

JOHN ROWE.—Manufacturer of American Shears, [illegible] would inform his patrons and friends [illegible] the derangement and pressure to [illegible] caused by the fire in Forsyth-st., last [illegible] to be able to fill all orders promptly. [illegible]

JOHN ROWE, No. 205 Pearl-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDACK IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal, [illegible] for sale by Agent of Adirondack Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Various [illegible] warranted first-rate, for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

CARPENTERS, AFTER THE PATENT [illegible] PORTABLE GAS [illegible] & WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering [illegible]

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
Office No. 41 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
E. W. DE LAMATER, President.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 72 Wall-st., will be attended to.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1856:

Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855, as per statement		$1,350,977 88
Deduct for amount anticipated in last statement from agents and for interest accrued and not due		115,230 19
Net assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855		$1,235,747 87
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policies	$698,719 06	
For interest and annuities	161,197 29	859,916 35
Total		$2,095,664 22
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$298,000 00	
Paid additions to same, being dividends	18,002 47	
Paid surrendered policies, reduction of premium and annuities	42,388 63	
Paid rent, medical examinations, salaries, office expenses, advertising, exchange, postage and foreign, State, and City taxes	53,609 87	
Commissions	85,229 50	497,230 44
Total		$1,178,024 25
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in bank	$47,047 35	
Bonds and mortgages	1,084,292 26	
Bills receivable and fire insur's.	2,945 20	
Amount deposited for taxes	4,276 33	
Due from Agents, in course of transmission	39,533 05	$1,178,024 25
Items not added in above account, but included in all former statements, viz.:		
Deferred premiums	$90,000 00	
Interest accrued, but not due	85,000 00	
Interest due and not paid	6,051 52	
Total	$181,051 51	
Amount insured by Policies issued the past year		5,469,545 00
Total amount at Risk, Feb. 1, 1856		$24,904,110 00

Number of Policies issued the past year		1,859
Number of Policies running Feb. 1, 1856		8,779
Of which, 7,798 are for the whole term of life.		
Increase in Life Policies		752
Increase in Term Policies		12
Total		$764
Decrease in 7 year Policies	93	
Decrease in 1 year Policies	6	104
Net increase in Policies during the past year		660
Average amount of Insurance on each Policy of Increase		$4,128 44

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	H. A. Smythe,	I. G. Pearson,
Millard Fillmore,	R. H. McCurdy,	William Moore,
David Hoadley,	John V. L. Pruyn,	John H. Swift,
Wm. V. Brady,	William Betts,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick,	S. M. Cornell,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Joseph Blunt,	S. E. Sproulls,	Cephas H. Norton,
Nath'l Hayden,	John M. Stuart,	J. P. Treadwell,
Jonathan Miller,	Hamlin Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
Abm. Bininger,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
J. P. Yelverton,	Lucius Robinson,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John Wadsworth,	Saml. D. Babcock,	W. Smith Brown,
Wm. J. Bunker,	Rod. G. Moulton,	George R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1856.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Offices No. 64 Wall-st., and 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$260,000.
STEPHEN CROWEL, President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 183 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.—At an election for 25 Directors of this Company, held at their office, on Thursday, the 14th February, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK R. LEE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
BARTLETT SMITH,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
EDWIN PIERSON,
JOHN A. DEVEAU,
HENRY J. BOWEN,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
DENTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
A. A. ALVORD,
JOHN R. PAXTON,
EDWARD S. GOULD,
ABRAM CUMMINGS,
GEORGE L. OSBORN,
SAMUEL WEEKS,
CHARLES L. STICKNEY,
HENRY SHIELDS,
JAMES R. STEERS,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN,
ALFRED MOORE.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President and SAMUEL WILLETTS, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,330,005 47.
LOSSES PAID,
$1,356,990 84.
DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 65 Wall-st.—At the annual election of Directors of this Company, held on the 19th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm. A. Thomson,	Wm. B. Douglas,	Wm. Barton,
M. Van Schaick,	Wm. H. Smith,	Henry Salisbury,
Clinton Gilbert,	John M. Davies,	John Alstyne,
B. F. Wheelwright,	George Merritt,	John Randall,
Jacob Harsen,	Joseph Stuart,	P. H. Vandervoort,
James Suydam,	Jas. A. Suydam,	W. R. Vermilye,
James Stokes,	Isaac N. Phelps,	A. M. L. Scott,
Tarrant Putnam,	R. H. R. Lyman,	James Owen,
E. H. Herrick,	Samuel Colgate,	M. L. Seymour,
F. H. Owen,	John J. Phelps,	Stephen Philbin.

And at subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM A. THOMSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

This Company, with a cash capital of $200,000, and a large surplus, insure property and merchandise on the usual terms.

ST. NICHOLAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.—Offices, 8th-av. corner 14th-st., and No. 12 Wall-st.
C. R. LE BARON, Agent.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
WILLIAM WINSLOW, President.
W. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Winslow,	Geo. E. Howell,	Elijah Ward,
A. C. Kingsland,	Chas. B. White,	Israel Minor,
Edward Haight,	Andrew Ward,	Wm. J. Brisley,
Edward A. Cook,	E. F. Maneres,	Wm. W. Cornell,
John Pettigrew,	Richard Moore,	Stephen W. Jones,
John C. Dimmick,	Henry Dubois,	Isaac Hendrix,
David S. Jarvis,	Jas. C. Halleck,	Henry D. Crane,
John Waite,	Wm. A. Wheeler,	David Green,
James Barnes,	John S. Meyer,	Jas. A. Stevens,
Chas. K. Button,	John Denham,	Rob't McLaughlin.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with name, date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No. 371 Broadway, 2d floor, No. 14. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Tunis Lyon, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25; for Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NORFOLK, RICHMOND.—Navigation open.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. [illegible], will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., the ice in James River having broken up sufficiently to allow her to go through to Richmond. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great mail line [illegible] Charleston. [illegible]

Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 25 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON continues his practice in a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' REMEDY FOR SALT RHEUM.
THIS CELEBRATED EXTERNAL REMEDY

For scrofula, scorbutic and cutaneous eruptions, used in conjunction with Sands' Sarsaparilla, has cured thousands of the very worst forms of these loathsome diseases, and established a reputation that has raised a host of worthless imitations. The public are cautioned that the genuine article is prepared only by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold, also, by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered, in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age. The virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J., being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CURED.—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne.—C. H. Birdsell, Judge of the Marine Court; J. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brown, West 30th-st., Lumber Dealer. R. R. NEWMAN, Proprietor.

Is a Physician of over 30 years' practice, No. 313 Hudson-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land agency attended to.

WOOLSEY & HOPKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; R. J. WOOLSEY.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to the evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign brands, [illegible] Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 88 Water-st.

BILLIARD BALLS.—A fine lot of billiard balls, assorted sizes, and at the lowest cash prices, for sale by WILLIAM M. [illegible]

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 9:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:

At 8:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:15 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE.—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:30 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 3:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 11:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM,

General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M.

The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M., and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12 noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 6 P. M. lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:15 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $16.60) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2.25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES,
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—After THURSDAY, Feb. 7, 1856, the 7:10 o'clock A. M. train from Hartford for Providence, and the 10:30 o'clock A. M. train from Providence for Hartford, will be discontinued until further notice.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap7, '54-lawlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Feb. 19, 1856.—The MERCANTILE BANK of Plattsburg has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the City of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

THE PARK BANK.—NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Park Bank are respectfully requested to pay the first installment of Ten per cent. upon their subscriptions on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March next, at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

COAL.

TO COAL DEALERS AND GROCERS.—The undersigned has 500 tons Stove Coal afloat at James-slip, East River, and will deliver the same, for three days, to coal dealers' and grocers' carts, at $5 25 per ton, of 2,000 pounds. Apply at Coal Yard, No. 33 Oak-st. JAMES SAGLEY.

N. B.—A City weigher at the Dock.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND OTHER COALS.—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 62 Gold-st. between Fulton and John-sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—Best quality red and white ash of all kinds and sizes constantly on hand and for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st.

Yards—No. 62 Gold-st., between Fulton and John sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk sts.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL.—A small supply of this celebrated coal is now being received, and will be sold at $15 per ton, delivered, or $14 taken from yard. Orders left at No. 2 Wall-st., (Treasurer's office,) or at the yard, corner of 27th-st. and 9th-av. Call and see it burn at either place. E. L. SNOW, Coal dealer.

TREVERTON COAL.—This superior Red-Ash Anthracite Coal is offered for sale. Delivered to any part of the City in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to C. C. W. [illegible], No. 115 8th-av., or [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HAVRE AND NEW-YORK DIRECT, Without touching at any intermediate Port.

The English Admiralty, in consideration of the perfect construction and great speed of the screw steamships ETNA and JURA, has authorized the Company to dispatch them as Mail Boats with the Mail for the United States, in place of their paddle-wheel steamships, should it require to do so.

ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEW, Capt. Small.
JURA, Capt. Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

The Cunard Company begs to inform passengers and shippers of goods to the United States, that the fast and splendid new screw steamship ETNA, W. MILLER, Commander, of 2,300 tons, and 1,000 horse power, will sail from Havre for New-York direct, without touching at any intermediate port, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT WILL BE

5 per cent. and 10 per cent. primage for watches and jewelry, $40 per ton of 40 cubic feet, and 10 per cent. primage for goods, which are charged in the tariff of the Union Line of Sailing Packets at $12, $16 and $24; and $30 per ton of 40 cubic feet, and 10 per cent. primage for goods charged in the above-mentioned tariff at $8 and under, except for the four following descriptions of goods: worked goods in cartons, woolen gloves, "en bouquet," fine porcelain and living plants, which will be taken under special agreement.

Heavy goods will likewise be taken by special agreement.

The Agent reserves the right of giving the preference to goods paying the highest rate of freight.

The ETNA, which has ample and splendid accommodations, will take First Cabin passengers only.

The price of passage from Havre to New-York will be 525 francs, including provisions and steward's fee; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to
SAMUEL CUNARD, Halifax.
S. S. LEWIS, Boston.
J. B. FOORD, No. 52 Old Broad-st., London.
G. & J. BURNS, No. 9 Buchanan-st., Glasgow.
BURNS & MAC IVER, Liverpool.
DONALD CURRIE, Paris—Boulevart des Italiens, No. 17; Havre—Quai d'Orleans, No. 21.
Or at New-York, to
EDWARD CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday,	Jan. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday,	Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday,	Feb. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York	Wednesday,	Feb. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday,	Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday,	Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Ryrie, leave Boston	Wednesday,	Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday,	Mar. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No Parcels received, on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent,
No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail March 22.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin	$130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin	75

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, March 6.

For freight or passage apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 69 Broadway.

P. S.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail April 5.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONDON, CALLING AT CORK.—One of the following new and powerful screw steamers will be dispatched monthly from this port to London, calling at Cork to land passengers:

THE BRENDA, ...George C. Smith, Commander.
THE MINNA, ...——, Commander.

The BRENDA will sail from here on TUESDAY, the 1st of April, and will take a limited number of first, second and third-class passengers. For freight or passage, apply to A. G. ROBINSON, St. Petersburg Steamship Office, London, or to

ABRAHAM BELL'S SONS, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The screw steamship CANADIAN, 1,750 tons Register, will sail for Liverpool on SATURDAY, March 1.

First class cabin passage	$75
Steerage passage, including cooked provisions	30

This vessel is built of iron, and has six separate water-tight compartments. An experienced surgeon on board.

Apply to GILLESPIE, DEAN & CO.,
No. 3 Bowling-green.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible house.—(A school with two departments, limited to 20 boys each.)—Mr. BINGHAM is determined that this school shall always be in scholarship the most thorough, in deportment the most courteous, and in every respect the most valuable one which it is possible to make it. The uniform dress has been given up. The school is in session from the 1st of September to the 1st of July.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys, at No. 7 West 15th-st.; a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect,—a system which not only insures knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES.—No. 806 Broadway, New-York, and No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantage.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING.—So celebrated for his method of strengthening and cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, has a few hours in the week disengaged. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 5 University place.

THE SPRING TERM OF—Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Feb. 4, at 4 West 37th-st., 3 doors from 5th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company have this 29th day of January, 1856, declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable in the stock of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 21st day of February proximo. Certificates for full shares will be issued on demand, on and after the 20th day of said month. Scrip for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be convertible into certificates of stock when presented for the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and entitled to any dividend declared after such conversion. Holders of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 173 Canal-st. DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 29, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. E. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—No. 255 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.—Feb. 20, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—This Bank has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on the 1st day of March next.

C. I. VANDERBOOT, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the [illegible] to the East River, (except such part as lies within the limits of the Central Park) in the City of New-York:

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-street, (second-story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 17th day of January, 1856.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of January, 1856.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situated in the said City, between the line of the East River, and the easterly line or side of the Fourth-av., and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line or side of the Eighth-av., and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN,
F. G. HOWARD, } Commissioners.
J. W. ALLEN,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT CHEESEBROUGH against CAROLINE THOMPSON and MARY ANN WATERBURY.—Summons.—To CAROLINE THOMPSON, one of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said City on the 11th January, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

ROBT. J. CHEESEBROUGH,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 Wall-st.

Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1856. ja18-law6wF

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—EMANUEL LEMAITRE against MARY O'CONNOR.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed on the 9th day of January, 1856, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 5 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 9th day of January, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 9, 1856. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja18-law6wF

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK.—NELSON H. GASTON against DENNIS HARRIS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant, DENNIS HARRIS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] ninety-three dollars and fifty-three cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of December, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1856.

PIKE & GALPIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

f8-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Hon. MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. A. SCHULER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of VOM BAUR & CO., No. 6 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. 13, 1855.

E. AUGUSTUS STEINBERG,
GOODWIN LOURY, } Executors.
JOHN S. JENNESS,

o19-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MULLIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in Forty-second-street, in the Harlem Railroad Office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1855.

WILLIAM COLEMAN,
Administrator.

au24-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HON. MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY A. BRADY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1855.

WILLIAM [illegible], Executor.

o19-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK DUNNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN E. FLANAGAN, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855.

JAMES FLANAGAN, } Executors.
EDWARD BAILEY,

s28-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN WEST, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of BRIGHAM & GARHART, No. 24 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of July next.

ANN G. WEST, Administratrix.

Dated Jan. 9, 1856. ja11-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Hon. MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIHU HARRISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, at No. 180 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 31, 1856.

ROLLIN SANFORD,
Administrator.

f1-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL E. ENGLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 174 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 14, 1855. HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

n16-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of HOPKINS & CO., No. 86 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 7th day of February, 1856.

f8-law6mF WILLIAM C. BAKER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BOND PEARSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1855.

ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, Administrator.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, Proprietors. 50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over 50 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 5th AND 20th OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mail—the route shorter than any other route.

The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Feb. [illegible], connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) [illegible]. The Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation [illegible] in Nicaragua have ceased; and the [illegible] in the Transit between the Oceans [illegible]

For information or passage apply to [illegible] CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken [illegible]

THE NEW-GRANADA CANAL AND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Will dispatch their fine steamship [illegible] for Santa Martha and Carthagena, via Kingston, Jamaica, [illegible] from Pier No. 52 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin to Carthagena, [illegible]; St. Martha, [illegible]; Second Cabin to Carthagena, [illegible]; to Carthagena, [illegible].

For passage, apply immediately to WM. E. ROLLO & CO., No. 22 [illegible], New-York.

For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—[illegible] for life. [illegible]

[illegible] 8 P. M.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY

Refusal to Arrest a Man when Drunk—The Seventeenth Ward Case.

We had a suspicion that the charge of brutality made against the Seventeenth Ward Police, by a [illegible] Coroner's Jury, would, if carefully overhauled, prove to be utterly unfounded. Our readers will remember the circumstances: A man named Gibb was found lying on the steps of a house in Second-[illegible], and taken by Captain Hart and four of his [illegible] to the Station-house. Next day he was carried [illegible] before a Magistrate and released. On the following day he died. The representation was that he was rudely pitched to the Station-house in a cart, locked up in a nasty cell, jeered at by the [illegible]. The event shows that he was not [illegible], but carried to the Station-house [illegible] "stretcher" provided for such purposes [illegible] wife of Gibb brought her own physician to examine her husband, and he coincided with the Police in the opinion that he was simply drunk. He slept in a clean and wholesome room. His friends were allowed to take him home next day in a carriage, stopping on the way at the Essex Market Police Court to get the Magistrate's discharge. Really we do not suppose the Police are obliged to insure a man's life if he goes on a spree, nor that they are to blame if one of their prisoners dies within a week after they have cared for him. The Coroner seems to be of our opinion too. He authorizes us to give the following as his statement:

A mass of evidence was taken by me, yesterday, concerning the arrest of one Frederick Gibb, who died from apoplexy. The evidence, as given by Capt. Hart, Lieut. Hicks, and six or seven of the Seventeenth Ward Officers, shows pretty conclusively that Gibb was in liquor at the time of his arrest. The Coroner believes, from the recent testimony given in the case, that Gibb was treated humanely, and no blame is to be attached to the Seventeenth Ward Police.

On inquiry, we learn that the Jury which rendered the verdict alluded to did not vouchsafe to call in a single policeman from the Station-house to get testimony, which we should think would have been essential; nor did any of them know that there was a shadow of blame pertaining to them until the result of the inquest was published in the DAILY TIMES. The Captain of the Ward was absent from the City at the time of the inquest. It was a capital opportunity for his enemies to give him a dig.

Dr. Pennington's Soiree.

We attended, on Wednesday night, at Dr. PENNINGTON'S Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, a soiree of more than ordinary interest. Dr. PENNINGTON, as is well known, is the pastor of the colored congregation assembling in that Church, among whom he has labored successfully, winning the respect of all classes of our citizens, for nine years. Previous to his appointment to that pastorate he ministered to a Society of colored Christians in Connecticut. The soiree, on Wednesday night, was a friendly testimonial, in his honor, and for his benefit.

There was quite a large attendance, mostly of members of his congregation, and great was the enjoyment both before and after the tea and sandwiches. The soiree came off in the School-room, beneath the Church. A good piano, which did not [illegible], lent its aid to the occasion, and Rev. Mr. BROWN, arrived from London a week ago, favored the company with his presence, and pronounced the benediction before meat. Singing, or chanting, which carried us in fancy to campmeetings and revivals, was a feature of the evening. [illegible] Dr. PENNINGTON gave a history of his connection with the Church, and spoke of the aid which he had received from his old congregation. Rev. Mr. BROWN and other gentlemen spoke, and Miss LUCY WILLIAMS, a pupil of Miss [illegible]'s colored school, in Mulberry-street, played admirably on the piano, the members of the choir accompanying her by their voices. It was a good time, and one which did as much honor to the friends of Dr. PENNINGTON as they intended to bestow on him.

"Captain, what is your impression as to the safety of the Pacific," said a gentleman, yesterday, to one of the oldest and most experienced commanders that has sailed from this to English ports? "Do you think she has gone down?"

"No, indeed I do not. I fancy she has met with some injury among the ice, and has gone back under canvas, to some European port. I know that vessel well, from her keel upwards. She is well and substantially built. Perhaps her engines are none of the very best. I hardly think they are, but they are not bad."

"Well, but how is it that no vessel arriving at this port brings any tidings of having met with her?"

"Why, just for this reason. These steamers cross in a higher latitude than vessels under canvas. When I was in the trade, we mostly took a course south by east, till crossing the Bank. The track of sailing ships extends over more miles than that taken by the steamers."

Spiritualism Exposed.

Spiritualism was "exposed" again last evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by "Professor" SPENCER. The "Professor," with the aid of a few "gentlemen selected promiscuously from among the audience," proved Spiritualism and all its works to be nothing more nor less than a "Psychological delusion." A neatly-dressed young man, with black moustaches, delighted the audience by chewing tobacco, and spitting it out again. The Professor tickled his chin and said he would cure him of the filthy trick for ever-after. A great many Spirits were evoked, and behaved most rudely. One of them—evidently a joker—tipped a venerable skeptic from his chair to the platform. The venerable skeptic, being under "the influence" at the time didn't mind it, and resumed his seat amid loud and long-continued applause. About two hundred persons witnessed the experiment.

The Ninth-avenue Railroad Case up Again.

This famous suit is set down for argument next Monday in the Supreme Court, on a motion of A. M. [illegible] and others to make the injunction against the Road perpetual. The grant of the Ninth-avenue Road boasts the same paternity with that of the notorious Broadway grant, and its chief proprietor just now is said to be somewhat interested in the result of the National K. N. Convention.

The Disputed Judgeship.

There was great expectation of a jolly time in the Supreme Court room yesterday, but there was only a great disappointment. The four Judges, ROOSEVELT, CLERKE, PEABODY and DAVIES—though the General Term is composed of three. The Court was opened in due form, and business conducted just as though everything was right.

The thaw goes on very quietly now. The traveling is horrid.

The Niagara will not be launched to-day.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at the usual hour, President BARKER in the Chair.

A petition was received from Phineas T. Barnum, asking for remission of his personal tax for 1855, amounting to $[illegible]. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A petition was received from sundry citizens, begging that the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company may be compelled to resume running their cars to Barclay-street. Referred to a Special Committee.

The Comptroller sent in the following reports of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies' receipts:

FOR DECEMBER, 1855.

Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	$16,894 94
Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	24,576 65
Total	$[illegible]

FOR JANUARY, 1856.

Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	$13,664 56
Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	12,700 [illegible]
Total	$26,374 [illegible]

The Comptroller's annual report was sent in, laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Our readers will find it complete in another part of the paper.

The minority report of Alderman VARIAN, in relation to the contested seat from the Twenty-second Ward, between Messrs. DUNN and [illegible], in favor of the latter, was received and ordered to be printed. A motion to print the testimony was lost.

Alderman VALENTINE moved to refer the whole matter until the first Monday in March, which was carried.

The Police Committee reported to non-concur with the Councilmen in appropriating $[illegible] to [illegible] for injuries received while in the discharge of his duty as policeman, by being knocked down and run over by an omnibus.

Alderman [illegible] moved to refer the matter back to the Committee.

Aldermen [illegible] and [illegible] opposed this, and wished to confirm the report, as Mr. Lindsay had been receiving his full pay all the time that he was in the Hospital. The report was confirmed.

The Board thereupon adjourned.

[illegible]

Safe Return of Captain Roberts of the Pilot-Boat Mary Taylor.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival, yesterday, at his home in Brooklyn, of Captain JOHN ROBERTS, of the New-Jersey pilot-boat Mary Taylor, from Bermuda via Halifax and Boston. It will be recollected that he was taken out to sea in the Portuguese schooner [illegible], which, after he had boarded her to bring her into port, was met by the gale from N. W., of the 5th ult., and was driven off, and finally compelled to put into Bermuda after a tedious buffeting, for seventeen days, of the waves, and of winds from every point of the compass. Captain ROBERTS was so long absent without any advices being received from him, that many of his friends and fellow-pilots quite despaired of his safety; and on the day of his reaching Halifax, the Pilot Commissioners of this City were assembled passing resolutions of respect to his memory, and of condolence with his family over his supposed loss. The following is the account of his adventures as given by himself:

On the 5th of January, at 11 A. M., after being seven hours on board the schooner, and when off the Woodlands, a gale set in from W. N. W., which rent the foresail and jib, and compelled them to heave to under single-reefed mainsail—the crew being so disabled by extreme cold that they could not take two reefs. The flying-jib was also carried away by the weight of the ice which formed upon it as it was hanging loose from the jibboom. On the morning of the 9th, the gale increasing from the N. W., and the vessel encased in solid ice, parted the main-sheet strap, when the boom broke in the wake of the main rigging, which carried away the starboard after-shroud and rent the mainsail to the gaff. It then became necessary to scud, not having any sail suitable for laying to. On the 11th the gale abated, and being in the Gulf Stream the ice disappeared. A new mainsail was then bent, the old one having finally been blown from the leech rope. On the 12th, fished main-boom and repaired foresail and jib, as they best could. At night took the wind from the E., and afterward S.S.E., freshening to a gale; scudded to the northward till 10 A. M. of the 14th, when it chopped around to the W. again, blowing furiously till the 23d. They then bore away for Bermuda, about 300 miles distant. 23d, lat. 35 N., lon. 66 W., spoke brig Wheaton, of Eastport, Me., bound to Maranham, and making for Norfolk in distress. The W. was lying-to under balance-reefed mainsail and main staysail; got the longitude from her by chronometer—the schooner had no such instrument, and a difference of 60 miles was found between the chronometer calculation and their own dead reckoning. 24th, 7 P. M., wind W. N. W., made St. George's Light on the N. W. end of the Island—distant 25 miles. The Captain of the schooner then hove to in opposition to the wishes of Capt. ROBERTS, and at 10 P. M. they were drifted out of sight to the Southwest. Could not induce the master to wear ship until 4 A. M. of the 25th, so as to keep the Light; when, by crowding sail, they barely fetched the Island at 11 A. M. At 3 P. M. they arrived at St. George. While beating to split the foresail, and had not the wind veered to the northward, would not have reached the port for several days, as it again increased to a gale which lasted 48 hours, and would have blown them so far to leeward, had they not thus fortunately arrived, that they would probably have perished from want of provisions and fuel. There were nine on board in all, and the food during the whole time consisted chiefly of dried codfish. There was no fire-wood nor coal on board, and most of the spare spars were cut up and burned for the purpose of cooking. There were no beds nor bed covering, and before entering the Gulf Stream, the cold was so intense that the cabin floor was covered with ice, and a number of chickens within that apartment were all frozen to death. All the crew were more or less frozen and the Captain quite severely.

Captain ROBERTS upon arriving at St. George, met with a most friendly reception from Mr. F. B. WELLS, the American Consul, and from several American shipmasters, among them Captain JAS. FROST, of the bark Geo. Allen, which put in there in distress. Also, from Doctor HUNTER, the Mayor, and various other citizens—to all of whom he returns his sincere thanks. On the 3d inst., he sailed for Halifax in the British steamer Curlew, Capt. HUNTER, where he arrived on the 7th, and on the 17th, took passage with Captain LANG, of the Cunard steamer Canada, for Boston. He thinks the schooner will remain in Bermuda till Spring, as they dread coming on the coast again, and encountering such severe weather.

FIRE IN STANTON-STREET.

About 1½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire occurred at No. 332 Stanton-street, occupied by a number of families. It originated on the second floor, and caught from a furnace. Damage trifling.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOUSTON-STREET HOMICIDE—IDENTIFICATION OF THE VICTIM.

The name of the young woman who died on the 5th inst., at a medical office in Houston-street, from the effects of abortion, has at last been ascertained. Coroner HILLS has been, since the conclusion of the inquest, unceasing in his efforts to find out who the unfortunate young woman was, and from whence she came, and at last succeeded. She was named ELIZABETH MORRIS, and formerly lived in Brooklyn, and was married there. She was employed in Wilson's sewing-machine establishment, Broadway. Some months ago she was sent to Washington by Mr. Wilson, to superintend the working of some of his machines, which had been purchased by parties at that place. While there she fell a victim to the wiles of some heartless seducer, and in order to hide her shame submitted to the operation which resulted in her death. Her body, which had been lying in a receiving vault in Second-avenue, was yesterday visited and instantly identified by her sister. It was removed to Brooklyn, and will be interred to-day. The deceased was a native of Ireland. She was about 19 years of age, of pleasing address and comely appearance.

THE [illegible]-STREET ABORTION CASE—DEATH OF THE VICTIM.

Catherine de Breuxen, the Belgian woman, the victim of the seducer and abortionist, as published in our last issue, died at St. Vincent's Hospital at an early hour yesterday morning. Coroner PERRY, who on Wednesday held the ante-mortem examination, will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

BURGLARY AND ARSON.

A colored man, named William Garrett, was yesterday locked up for examination by Justice CONNOLLY, charged with burglary and arson. The crimes named were perpetrated on the nights of the 16th and 17th inst., at the office of Wm. Avery, second floor of No. 32 Nassau-street. Garrett was arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, by an officer from this City, who went in pursuit of him. The evidence in the case was taken before Fire-Marshal Baker. It is quite conclusive as to Garrett's guilt.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Three men, named Daniel O'Neil, Edward McCarty and Robert Wilson, were on Wednesday brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, charged with highway robbery. From the statement for the prosecution it appears that on Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, Hans Behrens, a German tailor, started from a dance-house in Washington-street, where he had been spending the evening, to go to his boarding-house, a short distance off. He had proceeded but a short distance when he was pursued by five men, who, on coming up to him assaulted him violently. Two of the villains held him by the arms and another by the throat, so that he could not speak, while the other two took from his pocket a silver watch valued at $18; besides which they searched and tore his pockets, in hopes of obtaining more booty, but in this they were disappointed. The highwaymen then released their victim and fled. Behrens followed close behind, crying "Watch," as he ran. Sergeant Allison, of the reserve corps, and Officer Murphy, of the First Ward, joined in the chase, and succeeded after much exertion, in arresting the prisoners. Their two accomplices escaped. The prisoners were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

Miscellaneous.

PATRIOTIC.

Ex-Councilman COOPER, of the Thirteenth Ward, who was arrested some time since for defrauding a poor blind man out of a considerable sum of money, has left for Nicaragua, to aid in extending Anglo-Saxonism in that benighted region. The fact is of but little importance, except as giving a fine illustration of the law's delays. The warrant for the arrest of Cooper was placed in the hands of an officer for months before it was served. And when at last he was brought up for examination, he succeeded in getting the matter postponed to a certain day, when he promised, on his word, to be present and answer. But when the certain day arrived he was not in Court. The matter was put off for some time longer, when Cooper was bailed to appear for examination at some indefinite time. Now he has left the City for Nicaragua without having had an examination. His bondsman is freed from a forfeiture of the bail, inasmuch as no time for appearance in Court was specified. A party interested in the matter assured our reporter, in answer to his inquiries, that the Councilman had merely gone on an excursion and would return soon. Perhaps he will, when the poor defrauded blind man has been induced to drop the matter for a "consideration." 'Tis a good thing to have friends, especially if they are connected with a Police Court.

RUFFIANISM—ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A POLICEMAN.

At a late hour on Tuesday night, as officer Cook of the Ninth Ward Police, was patroling his beat in Greenwich-street, near Bethune, he heard the cries of somebody in distress. On approaching the spot from whence the cries emanated, he saw three men beating a colored man. He immediately ran toward the fallen man, when the rascals ran off. The policeman pursued them, when one of them turned, and pulling out a pistol, fired it at the policeman, but without effect. The chase continued, but the fugitives succeeded in making their escape up Troy-street. When the policeman returned to the spot where he left the prostrate colored man, he could not find that individual.

DISCHARGED.

George C. Holbrook, who was arrested a few days since, on complaint of J. B. Courtenay, and held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, has been honorably discharged.

THE VITRIOL MAN AGAIN.

A great many complaints have been made at the office of the Chief of Police within the last few days, that a vitriol man is again prowling about. Several ladies had their dresses ruined by the scoundrel on Wednesday evening, in Broadway, near Laura Keene's Theatre.

SUPPOSED SUFFOCATION.

Two unknown men were found dead in the hold of a canal-boat lying at the foot of Dover-street, yesterday morning. Coroner PERRY held an inquest on the bodies, and in each case a verdict of "supposed suffocation" was rendered.

[illegible] Lectures.

Last evening, at Clinton Hall, this gentleman commenced a Course of six lectures on distinguished French women in the French language. Prof. [illegible], it will be remembered, delivered a series of lectures last Winter on French Literature. The subject last evening was "Jean d'Arc." The audience was not large.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST.—The February number of the Specialist abounds with the remarkable interest which has characterized previous numbers. The great experience and success of the Editor in the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs by Medicated Inhalation, and the lucid exposition of his views, given monthly through this periodical, have already gained for it a popularity not heretofore enjoyed by any medical journal.

N. B.—All communications for the Editor should be addressed to R. HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

Yearly subscription for the Specialist, $1; single copy 10 cents.

Published and for sale by SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, (No. 1 Vesey-street.)

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The grand new burlesque of "Herne, the Humbug," is crowding this neat theatre to suffocation nightly. A short drama will be performed previous to it to-night, and the pantomime of "The Golden Axe" will conclude. Our lady readers must not forget that Manager PURDY will give them "Herne, the Humbug," and the pantomime of "The Magic Barrell," to-morrow, Saturday, afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

POROUS FLEXIBLE PLASTER.—Warming, strengthening, relieving, unequaled in pains of the back or breast. In rheumatism, lumbago and affections of the joints, they are beyond all praise. Recommended by Dr. MOTT and all physicians who have seen them. Sold at 25 cents each, by T. ALLCOCK & Co., Brandreth Building; at RUSHTON'S bookstores, Nos. 390 Bowery and 241 Hudson-street, and by all druggists in the City and country.

[Advertisement.]

For Indigestion, Flatulency, Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver Complaints, &c., use HILLS & STEINER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE, which has at the same time decided medicinal and hygienic properties, and a flavor not surpassed by the finest Java coffee. Beware of imitations, with which the market is flooded. Price 50 and 25 cents per box. Sold at the general dépôt, No. 679 Broadway, and by most druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Ulcers and sores drain the system of its vital energy. Their diseased action is kept up by virulent matter in the vessels of the glands and skin. This matter is neutralized by the disinfecting operation of the Ointment. The Pills cure indigestion in all its forms.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade just out, our designers are constantly producing new and original styles. Also the best improved portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this Country. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—Hunter's Medical Specialist is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The attention of the trade and the public is asked to WILMARTH, CLUSEMAN & Co.'s large stock of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, amongst which will be found the justly celebrated "Lowell's Patent Pen and Pencil." Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT TAYLOR'S SALOONS, BROADWAY.—The ladies and gentlemen of New-York are respectfully informed that the crossing of Broadway at this establishment will be kept open to the pavement during the day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

The Allied Fleets—Fires in Canton—The Tea Trade—Mr. Aspinwall's Failure.

Our advices from Hong Kong received via England are to the 15th of December.

Most of the ships belonging to the Allied squadron had arrived in that port during the month, but nothing special is reported by them.

The brig Creta, prize to the British ship Barracouta was sold by auction for $7,000, and the cargo on board of her for $6,000 more. The owners of the cargo have appealed against the judgment, we are told, and it is believed they will succeed in obtaining a reversal of it, and compensation for their losses.

We have no news respecting the doings either of the rebels or the Imperialists.

At Canton there had been another extensive fire, singularly, again, on the site of the fire in 1852. There are now three large spaces in the vicinity of the factories caused by fires within the last twelve months—one in the Taiping Ward, close to the city walls; another, (the last,) some half-dozen houses only in rear of the foreign factories, and nearly from end to end of them; and a third space to the west, close to the Shameen Landing-place. The whole of these fires are believed to have been the work of incendiaries.

Trade in Canton in old teas during the month had been brisker than it had been for some time. Of new teas but few had been brought to market, and operations had been limited.

The failure of several Chinese shroffs at Shanghae, followed by the suspension of Messrs. ASPINWALL, Mackenzie & Co., with liabilities, it is said, exceeding £150,000, have caused something like a panic in that quarter. The creditors (says the Summary of the China Mail) offered to commit their interests to two unexceptionable foreigners, with very liberal proposals to the insolvent partner, but the arrangement was frustrated by the British Consul; and now the teamen, considering their interests trifled with, are holding meetings in the city, and threatening to stop the trade. A portion of them, at any rate, have issued the following resolutions in Chinese, in consequence of their nomination of assignees having been set aside, most unreasonably, it seems to us:

1. From this date, the 10th moon, 28th day (Dec 7,) the trade in tea and silk is to be stopped.
2. Those who have sent musters, are to get them back immediately; those who have settled their goods, but not delivered them, are not permitted to do so.
3. Whatever tea or silk comes down, may be stored in godowns; and with regard to imports [?bought,] let them be landed. Goods already sold to foreigners, let them be shipped.
4. Those who have already bought import goods are allowed two days more to take delivery of everything; but from the 10th moon, 1st day (Dec. 9,) no trade is to be done in either imports or exports.

The number of creditors, and of individuals concerned in the unpaid-for produce, is very great, and in the tea districts, there are probably ten persons interested in the transactions of each one of these.

The surplus of Mr. ASPINWALL'S assets over deficiencies has been estimated at $125,000, but it is not believed that it will realize anything like that sum.

Appointments by the Governor.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Commissioners of Emigration—EDWIN D. MORGAN, New-York, in place of CHARLES A. MARSHALL, resigned; CYRUS CURTIS, New-York, in place of JAMES KELLY, resigned.

Lynching in Charleston, Ill.—A Man Hung by a Mob.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 18.

We learn from a traveler—Mr. GRAY, of Jefferson, Mo.—that a terrible affair took place at Charleston, Coles County, Ill., on Friday last. A. F. MONROE was in jail at that place, under sentence of death, the day fixed for the execution being the 15th instant, Friday last. The case was a very notorious one. The individual murdered was a relative of the murderer; and a man named BROWN became famous by making application by letter to be allowed the privilege of acting as hangman. A large crowd gathered at Charleston to see the hanging, but learned that the Governor had postponed that ceremony for ninety days. From the following article, from the Charleston Courier of the 13th, it appears that application for a postponement of the execution had been made, but that it was understood to have been rejected.

THE CONDEMNED.

On Friday last, the counsel for A. F. MONROE went to Springfield, to present his bill of exceptions to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and, if possible, to obtain a new hearing for his client, or at least have the execution postponed until the 1st of May. Gen. LINDER was accompanied by Hon. O. B. FICKLIN, counsel for the prosecution. They returned Monday night, the counsel for the prisoner having failed in his endeavors. Thus, the last faint ray of hope has expired, and this miserable young man must expiate his crime by an ignominious death on the scaffold. For the gratification of his violent passions, and revengeful spirit, he has not only bartered his life, but entailed eternal disgrace upon his memory. He has fallen a victim to his false ideas of honor and courage. We do not make these remarks in a spirit of resentment. God forbid that we should entertain any such feeling against a man in his situation. But we make them for the purpose of warning a certain class of young men, who think it necessary that they should constantly carry arms. These men rather cultivate than curb their evil passions, and become monomaniacs, possessed of an insane desire to kill somebody—no matter who—in order that they may establish reputation for bravery. At the least insult, their hands instinctively seek the pistol or knife, as means of redress. This is not true courage, but a disease of the mind, caused by bad reading, and the unrestrained indulgence of anger and revenge. Let all such think of the felon's cell and hangman's rope that lie in the back-ground, when, for a trifling insult, they contemplate robbing a fellow-man of his life.

The execution will take place on the 15th. Let those enjoy it who can.

The crowd at Charleston on Friday numbered perhaps five hundred. Great indignation at the fact that the show was not to come off was expressed, and after whisky had circulated freely for a time there was much talk of tearing down the jail and hanging the man any how. About 12 o'clock this feeling became rampant, and the crowd proceeded to the jail. There was a guard of twelve men stationed at that institution but they allowed themselves to be driven away, and the mob demanded entrance to the building. The jailor's wife, however, locked and bolted the door and bade them defiance. The mob became infuriated and attacked the window of the cell in which MONROE was confined, with crow-bars, axes and sledges, and after three hours hard work removed a bar and made a hole large enough for one man to crawl through. An individual was sent in to take the prisoner, but it was like bearding the lion in his den, for a terrible fight ensued in which the invader was worsted. But reinforcements crept in and MONROE was dragged out. Then there was some difficulty as to what disposal should be made of the murderer, only two or three persons being willing to take the responsibility of hanging him. But after some consultation he was tucked up to a tree where he remained until dead. It is thought that one brave and strong man could have exerted sufficient influence in the crowd to have saved MONROE, and prevented the deep disgrace which now falls upon the town and State. But that man was not forthcoming. Several of the ringleaders of the mob have been arrested.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, by Rev. T. A. Eaton, Mr. ELISHA B. WHITE, to Miss ESTHER A. KING, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Dr. Lathrop, BURTON W. MARTIN, JR., and CAROLINE W. KING, all of this City.

In Rye, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, by Rev. J. M. Ward, Mr. WILLIAM H. MARSHALL, of Mamaroneck, to Miss SARAH L. REYNOLDS, of Rye.

At Medina, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 14, by Rev. Chas. E. Furman, his daughter, ANNIE E., to Mr. EDWARD F. FRENCH, of Buffalo.

At Shawangunk, Ulster Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 20, by Rev. M. V. Schoonmaker, C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND, of Poughkeepsie, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, to Miss ALBERTA M. RAPALJE, daughter of Abm. B. Rapalje, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 21, JOHN HOWARD, infant son of John and Harriet W. Keyser.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 4 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon, at No. 94 Troy-st.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 21, after a lingering illness, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Rev. James Millett, aged 10 years.

The friends of the family, and the congregation of the Church of the Holy Martyrs, are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from No. 171 East 17th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, ANNA, widow of Jeremiah Buskirk, in the 71st year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Mount Vernon, East Chester, Westchester Co., N. Y., this day, (Friday,) the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from her son's residence, on 4th-av. Friends will take the 12 o'clock New-Haven train, at Canal-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, of malignant scarlet fever, WM. R. W. HAVILAND, only child of Thomas and Augusta Haviland, aged 3 years, 7 months and 7 days.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, on Thursday, the 21st inst., from the residence of his father, No. 51 Stanton-st.

In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 21, NORRIS W. GILBERT, in the 34th year of his age, of the firm of Noel J. Becar & Co.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

At Babylon, on Thursday morning, Feb. 21, Mrs. PHOEBE WILLETS, wife of Isaac Willets, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Drowned, in the Gulf of Guayaquil, on Sunday, Jan. 13, HIRAM L. CRISSY, of New-Canaan, Conn., in the 18th year of his age.

At Big Foot Prairie, McHenry Co., Ill., of consumption, EMMA E. MOFFAT, wife of John N. Moffat, and daughter of the late Wm. Strong, of Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., aged 24 years and 2 months.

Orange County papers please copy.

At Marysville, Cal., on the morning of 1st mo., (Jan.) 10, of consumption, ELIZABETH M., wife of Andrew G. Coffin, and daughter of the late Isaac Sherwood, of this City, aged 25 years.

Her remains will be brought here for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, THEOPHILUS S. MOTT, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father, G. F. Mott, No. 186 Jay-st., at 2 o'clock, on Friday, the 22d inst., without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 21.

$3,000	Ohio 6s, '60	103¾	100	Erie R. R....b3	59¾
5,000	Louisiana 6s..b10	90½	25	do.	59½
1,000	do.	90½	100	do....b30	59½
26,000	Virginia 6s	95¾	450	do....s3	59½
15,000	California 7s, '70.	89¾	350	do....b30	59½
1,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	85	50	do....b60	59¾
1,000	Erie Conv. Bs. '71	88¾	300	do....b3	59¾
5,000	Erie Bonds of '83.	97	100	do.	59¾
15,000	Erie Bds. of '75...	90	50	do....s3	59¾
1,000	H. R. 1st M. B...s3	99	550	do....s3	59
41,500	Ill. Cen. R.R.Bds.	87½	150	do....s10	59
10,000	do....b10	87¾	100	do....b10	59¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	88	100	do....s30	59
10,500	N. Y. Cen. 7s....	101¼	300	Harlem Railroad..b3	23
5	Bank of Com.	110½	200	do....b30	23¼
15	Metropolitan Bk.	107¼	200	L. I. Railroad....s3	35
50	Bk State N-York	105½	100	do....b30	35¾
200	Canton Co.	24¼	100	Reading Railroad..s3	90¾
100	Cary Impt.	6¾	250	do....b30	91¼
500	Gard. Gold Mine...	1	300	do....s3	91
100	Nic. Trans. Co...b60	23	40	Mich. Cen. R. R...s3	94¾
100	do.	21¾	50	do....b60	95
550	do....b3	21½	200	M. S. & N. I. R. at4m	94
100	do....s30	21½	200	do....s4m	93¾
200	do....s4m	20¾	200	do....s3	94¾
100	Penn. Coal Co...b60	100	50	Panama R. R....s60	104¾
11	do.	99¾	5	do.	105
100	do....b30	100	100	Ill. Central R. R....	97¾
425	do....b3	100	375	do.	96
5	Cumb. Coal Co....	26	100	Cleve. & Pts. R.R..b60	70½
150	do....b30	26½	100	do.	69¾
150	do....s3	26¼	100	do....b3	70
450	do....c	26½	100	do....at20d	70
250	do....s3	26¾	330	Gal. & Chi. R.R....	113
100	do....b19	26¾	100	do....b30	113¼
100	do....s30	26	200	do....s30	113
100	do....b20	26½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R...s3	81½
100	do....b30	26¼	200	do....s3	81¾
400	do....c	26½	200	do....b3	82
400	do....s30	25¾	350	do.	81½
700	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	98	100	do....b30	82
150	do....b20	98½	100	do....b30	82¼
50	do....b30	98¼	200	do....s60	81½
95	do....s3	98	200	do....s60	81¼
100	do....b60	98¼	100	Wis. L. S. R.R...b30	73
300	do....s60	92¾	50	do.	72¾
150	Mil. & Miss. R. R..s3	87	20	do.	72¼
50	do....s60	86			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$2,000	Hartford City sixes, 1876.....Int. added.	97¾
2,500	Bridgeport City sixes, 1857...Int. added.	97
2,000	Pittsburg City sixes, 1883....Int. added.	75
5,000	Wheeling City sixes, 1873....Int. added.	60
2,000	Alleghany Co. Pa. sixes, 1885.Int. added.	77
2,000	Miami Co., Ohio, 7s. 1873.....Int. added.	88¾
10,000	Milwaukie & Miss. R.R. 1st m. Int. added.	99
2,000	Lacka. & Western R.R. 1st m. Int. added.	79¾
40 shares	U. S. Motive Power Co., Hughes' pat.	20
40 shares	Ohio Diamond Coal Co.	57¾
20 shares	St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.	86
50 shares	North River Fire Ins. Co.	140
20 shares	Manhattan Life Ins. Co.	95
40 shares	Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.	102¾
200 shares	Kerosene Gas Light Co.	91 40

The following sales of Stocks were made at auction by A. H. MULLER:

90 shares	Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.	133
80 shares	Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.	123½
50 shares	North River Fire Ins. Co.	138
100 shares	People's Bank	108@109¼
75 shares	Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.	86
60 shares	Fulton Bank	145½
40 shares	Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.	14[illegible]
10 shares	New-York County Bank	101¼@103
80 shares	Manhattan Gas Light Co., (full st'k.)	121¼
20 shares	Hartford and New-Haven R. R.	124
115 shares	Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Co.	51
21 shares	Merchants' Bank	140
10 shares	Atlantic Bank	98
5 shares	Park Fire Ins. Co.	95
42 shares	Michigan So. and N. Indiana R. R.	95

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	North Carol'a 6s	96½	15	Reading Railroad	90½
1,000	Virginia 6s	95¾	200	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Missouri 6s	87	250	do....b30	91
5,000	Ill. F. R. with P.	89¼	100	do.	91
100	Canton Comp'y..b30	24½	10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	98
[illegible]	do.	24[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	91¾
200	Nicar. Tran. Co. b30	23	5	Mich. Cen. Railroad	94½
100	Flor. & Key. Joint	¾	10	do.	[illegible]
100	Erie Railroad....b10	59	50	do.	[illegible]
150	do.	58¾	[illegible]	Panama Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena & Chic R.R.	113½
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	[illegible]

THURSDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

The feature of the market to-day was the sale of nearly 10,000 bales of Cotton, at very full prices; the mercantile letters and orders from Liverpool and Manchester fully confirming the very favorable state of the English Cotton Trade reported by telegraph and circular. Orleans middlings lots were taken at 10⅝ cents; Upland middlings at 10½ cents. The large operations of the day include about 5,000 bales in transitu from the Southern ports for Liverpool, shipped to order, and resold here, on warranty, by sample, and the property in the Cotton transferred by bill lading. We understand the opinion of the trade on the other side is almost unanimous in favor of an early Peace. One or two leading houses at Liverpool, however, still express some doubt of the good intentions of Russia. No reference is had to the diplomatic misunderstanding between England and this Country.

The Stock Market did not thoroughly respond to the favorable advices brought by the Canada's mails, owing mainly to the unsettled and feverish ruling of Erie shares, with which the entire list sympathizes in a greater or less degree. A further rise in this stock is said to be opposed with considerable vigor in the Stock Exchange, by a party of operators who recently sold heavily on the first news of peace in Europe, under the expectation that the addition which their sales would make to the Cash Stock on the market would enable them to take it back at a good profit. The ease in Money has thus far defeated this purpose, while the distribution of the Stock to new parties, and the showing likely to be made by the Road for the current six months of the Railroad year, have given it unexpected strength. The market opened at 59½@¾; fell to 58¾, and rallied again to 59@58¾, closing 58¾. The sales of the day about 4,000 shares. The operations in New-York Central were larger than usual. The six months' exhibit, published this morning, showing a rate of gross income equal to more than seven and a half millions of dollars, and a net result to the $24,000,000 of Stock equal to 4.94 ₩ cent.—after a heavy purchase of fuel for the next six months—ought, as we have little doubt it will, be highly satisfactory to to the stockholders. The Western Roads were not quite so firm as early in the week, though real holders sell but lightly. Reading shares were better, and a fair demand was had for Illinois Central Bonds and Scrip, and Virginia and California State Stock, at full prices. The general market closed this afternoon somewhat unsettled. There was no change in Money affairs; some considerable temporary loans were made by a leading Banking-House and by one or two of the large Banks at 6@7 ₩ cent. The Bremen and Southampton steamer, Washington, sails on Saturday, but the mail will be a light one, as the Cunarder from Boston will follow in a few days. Exchange is quiet at 109@109¼. The remittances from the South are controlled by a few houses, and the ease in Money here, and at New-Orleans, and the higher interest on the other side, make them indifferent about drawing except at full rates. There is very little Gold in bars for shipment left on the market.

BANKS OF STATE OF NEW-YORK—DECEMBER 29.

[illegible] Banks.

Loans and Discounts		$165,186,588
Overdrafts		451,966
Due from Banks		14,691,539
Due from Directors	$7,992,888	
Due from Brokers	$6,085,880	
Real Estate		5,909,524
Specie		11,541,591
Cash Items		20,441,500
Stock and Promissory Notes		22,668,994
Bonds and Mortgages		7,948,421
Bills of Solvent Banks		5,356,578
Bills of Suspended Banks		1,341
Loss and Expense Accounts		1,506,571
Add for cents		921
Total		$268,182,473
Capital		$96,900,967
Circulation		31,990,207
Profits		13,247,191
Due to Banks		35,909,775
Due to Individuals and Corporations, other than Banks and Depositors		1,150,886
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		6,462,569
Due Depositors on demand		85,844,319
Due to others, not included under either of the above heads		2,645,452
Add for cents		511
Total		$268,182,471

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG ROAD—HALF YEAR.

June	$56,019 00	
July	59,101 00	
August	56,164 00	
September	64,012 00	
October	70,806 00	
November	61,243 00	—$367,352
Dividend as follows:		
Passengers	$120,578 08	
Freights	230,229 99	
Mail, &c.	16,544 38	
Total	$367,352 35	
Current expenses, operating road, repairs, &c.	138,746 83	
Casualties	11,244 55	—$149,991
Earning for six months		$217,361
Interest on debt on finished portion of the road		20,600
Net earning		$197,361
Equal to 6 ₩ cent. on $2,115,000 stock of finished road		$126,780

RAILWAYS AND COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

Railway lines centring at Chicago	(miles)	3,449
Completed roads	(miles)	2,933
Gross earnings of year		$12,308,261
Increase since 1850		12,358,961
Illinois roads in operation	(miles)	2,410
Illinois roads in Feb. 1852	(miles)	95
Grain receipts	(bushels)	20,487,953
Value of Beef pickled		$1,152,490
Lumber receipts	(feet)	326,553,467
Lake tonnage entered	(tons)	1,608,845
Manufacturing capital		$6,295,900
Value of Manufactures		11,031,491
Building improvements		3,735,254
Population		83,509
Population in 1852		38,733
Daily railway trains		110

We compile the foregoing interesting figures relating to the progress of this extraordinary young city of the Northwest from an elaborate review prepared by the Chicago Free Press.

The Two Great Roads of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The New-York Central statement, which appeared in your money column to-day, more than confirms the estimate of one million of dollars increase on that line, for the present Railroad year. The traffic from August 1 to January 31, is over $3,800,000, and the gain on the previous year, $584,000. This is at the rate of $7,600,000 for the year, on a cost of $28,500,000 against $6,500,000. You may now safely predict $1,250,000 increase from 1st October to 30th September, on the Central, and $1,000,000 on the New-York and Erie—on a cost of $35,500,000. The difference to the Stock capital, as compared with 1855, will then be $625,000 on $24,000,000 Central shares, and $500,000 on $10,000,000 Erie shares. This, according to your analysis of the results of last year's net business, after paying interest on the debt, would give:

		1856	vs.	1855.
Central	$24,000,000	11.83 ₩ cent.		9.23 ₩ cent.
Erie	$10,000,000	12.32 ₩ cent.		8.38 ₩ cent.

The gain in per centage on the smaller capital of the Erie is, of course, in favor of that stock, though the traffic capacity of the Central will be in the proportion of $7,750,000 to $6,500,000 on the Erie. The disproportion in the Stock will not continue many years, under such results. The Erie company have $11,850,000 outstanding Convertible Bonds, and $650,000 subject to be used hereafter, paying only 7 ₩ cent. interest; the Central only $5,000,000 Convertibles. The Erie Company also have $4,000,000 Sinking Fund Bonds to pass into Stock, as each million is canceled by purchase for account of the Dividend Fund. You may regard the probability of a conversion of any part of the Bonds of 1862, 1869 and 1871—the latter now one of the very cheapest Railway Bonds on the market—before maturity as an extreme, or, if you please, extravagant opinion, but it is here ventured on record notwithstanding. And as to the Central Convertibles, mark it down as certain, if such traffic results continue to be shown, that three-fourths of the $5,000,000, if not the whole, will pass into Stock during the five years to which the Convertible privilege extends.

The Stock of the Central	$24,000,000
Increased by Conversion	3,000,000
Will stand	$27,000,000
The Stock of the Erie	$10,000,000
Increased next February by Conversion	1,000,000
Subsequent Sinking Fund by Conversion	[illegible]
Bonds of 1862 Convertibles	[illegible]
Bonds of 1869 Convertibles	[illegible]
Bonds of 1871 Convertibles	[illegible]
Will stand	$[illegible]

The respective Funded Debts of the two Companies not Convertible would then be—

New-York Central 6 ₩ cents	$11,[illegible]
New-York and Erie 7 ₩ cents	[illegible]

There is, or ought to be no difference of interest or ruinous competition between these two great routes. The mighty, teeming West afforded, with the local traffic, $12,000,000 Gross Income last year. You may mark down $14,250,000 this year. And in 1857, with reasonably fair crops, you may add another million to each Road.

A NEW-YORK ROAD MAN.

Long Island Road.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The long continued severe weather of the present Winter, closing navigation in every direction, has added largely to the transportation business of almost all railroad companies having facilities to fill the heavy demands on them. We are told that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and the Wilmington Railroad Company have profited in an unexampled degree from this description of trade. Much difficulty has been experienced at the eastward, and especially between New-York City and the New-England manufacturing towns, for the want of the necessary facilities by the railroad companies there. From a New-York letter in yesterday's Inquirer, we learn that "to obviate this difficulty, a plan was formed of forwarding goods by the Norwich line, communicating (by the steamer Worcester at New-London) with the Long Island Railroad, but it was rendered impracticable by the fact that the latter has not a sufficient supply of freight cars for the business.

In this emergency, some of the New-York leading houses have made liberal offers for steamers to bring freight outside of Long Island, but it is not yet ascertained whether they have accepted or not." From these movements the public will deduce the fact that railroads hold the important advantage over water navigation, of being open the year through, and the Philadelphia holders of Long Island Railroad shares will be gratified with the prospect of a profit on their investment. When the proper steamboat connections are made with New-London and Stonington via the Long Island Railroad, the difficulties now experienced cannot again occur from the same cause. So manifest is the advantage of such connection, the President of the Company, we understand, is actively engaged in endeavors to effect it.

The matter is pressed with the greater urgency at this time, as it is intended the arrangement shall include the perfection of a direct Summer route from New-York to Newport, as suggested some weeks ago by the NEW-YORK TIMES. There has recently been a very considerable advance of prices of the shares on the stock list, and in none has the advance been more decided than that of Long Island. If the improvement in price is the result of improved management as suggested, and the road is [illegible] experienced hands, we shall be rejoiced, as well for the sake of the many Philadelphia holders, as for the increased facilities for transportation and the convenience of the traveling public.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 21.

At our Cattle Market, to-day, 600 head of Beeves were offered, of which 160 were driven eastward, and the remainder sold at $[illegible]. Receipts light; sales at $[illegible].

New-Orleans Market.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Cotton market is feeble—sales to-day 4,500 bales at [illegible] for Middling. Sugar [illegible]. Mess Pork $16. Freights firmer.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Thursday—First Board—[illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Thomas W. Sears, from Singapore—Mr. Anderson, G. Fickle and Wm. Fosterbrook.

In ship Mercury, from Havre—Mr. John [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 44 | Sun sets.... 5 [illegible] | Moon rises [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. [illegible] | Gov. Island 10 [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

Cleared.

Ship A. Bowman, (Prus.) [illegible], Rotterdam, Sieger & Stucken; Toulon, Upshur, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson; E. Crowell, Burgess, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Cora, Smith, East Indies, Wm. Stone; Cuba, Osborne, Boston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; C. J. Bergstede, (Old.) Schwechel, Bremen, Popp & Co.

Brigs W. Locke, (Br.) Cole, Grand Island, master; Emily, Davis, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Barnes, Bodena, Jacksonville, Peck, Church & Co.; Northern Light, Frost, St. Cruz, N. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners Magnolia Cloud, Sargent, Darien, C. & E. J. Peters; Ino, (Old.) Ottmann, Bremen, Hemingway, Muller & Gosling; E. Kidder, Tyler, Savannah, J. R. Gilmore & Co.; R. Franklin, Greenleaf, Jacksonville, Brett, Son & Co.; R. Delano, Bacon, Mobile, Lane, West & Co.

Arrived.

Ship Thomas W. Sears, (of Boston,) Anderson, Singapore Sept. 26, via St. Thomas 4th inst., where she put in for a mainsail, with mdse. to D. G. & W. B. Bacon. Capt. A. refused to show his manifest.

Ship Mercury, (packet,) French, Havre Dec. 31, with mdse. and 105 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Crossed the Banks Jan. 17, since which time have had a succession of heavy westerly gales. Feb. 16, Montauk Point bearing N. W. 41 miles, took a pilot from boat E. Forrest, No. 14.

Ship Coeur de Leon, (of Boston,) Tucker, Whampoa Nov. 7; passed Anjier Nov. 27, and Cape of Good Hope Jan. 10, with mdse. to Wm. A. Sale, Jr. Has experienced heavy westerly gales from lat. 27, for the past 8 days.

Bark Marion, (of Philadelphia,) Homewood, Rio Janeiro via Delaware Breakwater 16 hours, with coffee to Geo. Savery.

Bark Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to G. S. Stephenson.

Brig A. A. Dexter, (of Philadelphia,) [illegible], Trinidad de Cuba 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to George B. [illegible]—vessel to master. Has had unusually bad weather on the coast. 17th inst., 15 miles S. E. of Barnegat, finding the vessel settling fast by the head from the great quantity of ice forward, was obliged to run off into the Gulf Stream to get free of it.

Brig Wm. D. Shultz, (of Eastport,) [illegible], Matanzas 8 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, 18 hours, with sugar to J. Mayo, of Philadelphia. Was bound to Philadelphia.

Brig Augusta, Stone, Savannah [illegible] ds., with cotton and wheat to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Wake, Taylor, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. A. R. Pharo, Funkenburg, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to J. Hunter.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Wight, North Carolina [illegible] ds., with grain.

Schr. Madagascar, (of Ellsworth,) Reed, Point Petre, Guadaloupe, 20 ds., with logwood to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. John G. Botcha, (wrecker,) [illegible], with a part of the cargo of schr. Sarah Brower, ashore at Barnegat, to Dollner & Potter. Capt. C. reports the schr. perfectly tight, and will be got off at the first good tide.

Schr. Wave, (lighter,) Bailey, with mdse. to Dollner & Potter—the remainder of the Sarah Brower's cargo.

WIND—During the day, W. N. W.

Sailed.

Ships Andrew Foster, Swift, Liverpool; New World, Knight, Liverpool; Genoa, Ward, New-Orleans; Snow Squall, Gerard, East Indies.

Below.

Ship New-York, McKenzie, Liverpool Dec. [illegible], with mdse. to John B. Sardy.

Memoranda.

The bark Echo, recently ashore at [illegible], has been got off by Capt. Lewis, one of the Underwriters' agents, and was towed up by [illegible]. Than last night. She has recently been purchased by Messrs. Johnson & Higgins, of this City.

Disasters.

The following is an extract from a letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Underwriters, received 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.:

BEAUFORT, N. C., Feb. [illegible], 1856.

Schr. Anne Hyman, (of Newbern, N. C.) Wallace, from West Indies, in ballast, for Newbern, struck on Ocracoke Bar when coming in on the 10th inst., and will probably prove a total loss.

Schr. Orapeake, Williams, from Hyde Co., N. C., with corn, bound to Charleston, [illegible] on the 18th inst., one mile W. of Cape Lookout. Vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 20, lat. 21 22 S., lon. 26 40 E., Fr. ship Charles Martell, from Mauritius for Bordeaux.

Jan. 12, lat. 20 30 S., lon. [illegible] E., ship [illegible], from Batavia for Amsterdam.

Jan. 16, lat. 47, lon. 40 25, bark [illegible] Allen, from St. John, N. B., bound E.

Jan. 24, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], was signalized Br. ship Wallace, [illegible].

Feb. 12, off Cape Florida, was passed ship Western Chief, bound N.

Feb. 20, off the Woodlands, steamer cutter Washington on a cruise.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad de Cuba, [illegible] bark [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]. St. Thomas, just arr.; brigs Ocean Traveler, [illegible], Portland for New-York, ldg.; T. H. Barbour, [illegible], from St. Thomas, 4 ds., [illegible]; E. L. Palmer, [illegible], for New-York, to sail in 4 ds.; H. McGilvery, Nicholson, for Philadelphia in 4 ds.; W. J. Treat, Park, for New-York in 10 ds.; Sutton, Jay, do., [illegible]; [illegible], for Venezuela; [illegible], for New-York, [illegible]; Col. Wm. Coggins, [illegible], for [illegible], ldg. coal.